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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1871. NO. 169.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

THE SCENE OF STRIFE.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT.

The Insurgents Beaten at all Points.

The Versailles Army Surrounds Paris.

Bergeret and Flourens Cut Off.

They Must Either Surrender or be Cut to Pieces.

Communists Throwing Down Their Arms and Begging for Mercy.

The Insurgents March Out of Paris, but Retreat in Disorder When Fired Upon.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A special, dated Paris, Monday evening, says that about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, after great preparation by the National insurgents, they commenced passing out at the Neuilly gate, in all 50,000 men, with Generals Bergeret, Flourens and Menotti Garibaldi commanding. It was understood that Fort Valerien would not fire. About six o'clock the artillery was all in motion, and General Bergeret in advance with 10,000 men, when suddenly Valerien opened fire, killing commandant Henry. General Bergeret had just got out of carriage when the vehicle was smashed by a bombshell. The wildest scene ensued, and the troops turned to retreat. The main body left Bergeret alone with his 10,000 men. He tried to fight with his field artillery against Valerien, but it was useless. Communists got into the city, but Bergeret and his men are cut off, and cannot pass Valerien. The main body escaped with a loss of one hundred. Bergeret must lose large numbers. Altogether there are 12,000 men killed, wounded and missing. Including Bergeret's force, the Communists troops under arms number 150,000. Tremendous excitement prevails.

Fighting on Monday—The Insurgents Routed—Flourens Killed—The Nationals Suffer Severely.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—At noon yesterday two corps of insurgents advanced toward Versailles, one on Meudon, and the Chatillon, and the other on Rouil. Both were routed with heavy loss. Flourens is killed. The troops whose, expected defections constituted the hopes of the insurgents, behaved nobly.

The insurgents in forts Vanvres and Issy fired on the troops to-day. The Government troops have just attacked the insurgents, and a speedy and complete success is anticipated.

In the Assembly to-day M. Thiers, in some remarks on the state of affairs, said the Government would deal harshly with the ring-leaders of the insurrection, but then leniently with their dupes. This sentiment was received with applause.

PARIS, April 3.—Cannonade is proceeding from Fort Mont Valerien at the rate of two shots per minute. There is also a sharp musketry fire towards Meudon. It is reported that the Communists have suffered severely from the fire of Valerien, but nothing precise is obtained.

It is said that the committee believed Valerien would not fire on the Nationals who occupy Forts Vanvres, Issy and Montrouge, and that the Versailles train was stopped to-day at Clamart, and forced to return. Contradictory rumors are flying and the gates are shut.

The Nationals.

PARIS, April 3, 6 P. M.—One hundred thousand Nationals, in three corps, with two hundred guns, marched out of Paris this morning, via Montrouge, Issy, and Rouil, all destined to Versailles.

Fort Mont Valerien fired all day upon them and the flying batteries at Meudon, and cannonaded the Nationals debouching from Issy on the Versailles road.

Valerien cannonaded the rear guard of the Nationals entering the valley between Puteaux and Buzeuval. Some detachments are retreating in a disorderly condition.

There is nothing certain respecting the force that passed Valerien, but various conflicting versions are given. One report says that the column was 50,000; another declares that they effected a junction and turned Meudon, where a majority of the Versailles troops are concentrated.

During the operations on the right there was a fierce engagement between the artillery at Meudon and the Parisian artillery. Several members of the Commune, wearing red sashes, led the battalions.

It is said that a superior Versailles force has been taken.

The *Moniteur* says that the Zouaves repulsed the Nationals in an attack on Castle Meudon, and that the Nationals' loss was very heavy.

Colonel Bourgain-Desmarais to the Commune at 11:45 A. M., that Bergaret and Flourens have formed a junction and that success was certain.

Another dispatch says at two o'clock in the afternoon Duval's and Flouren's forces formed a junction at Courbevoie. They were commanded by Valerien, but the men were well sheltered. A concerted and successful movement was made by which they passed the line of fire of Valerian, and marched on Versailles. Bergeret had just been spoken.

Communication with the outside world is cut off, and only peasants who bring provisions are admitted to Paris.

It is said that General Henry, the commander of the **Montrouge Nationals, is dead.**

Flouret and Lockray have resigned their seats in the Assembly and remain to spare the sufferings of Paris.

It is reported that De Asseo has been arrested by order of the Commune. It is also stated that the Commune will adopt the families of the fallen Nationals.

A Great Battle Fought and the Communists Beaten—A Set of Blustering Cowards.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times'* special says a great battle was commenced at six in the morning by the Nationals under Commander Bergeret, who, at ten o'clock, asked for reinforcements. At that hour there was much animation in the bivouacks of the Nationals Sunday night, the men singing the Marseillaise and a chant "Depart a Versailles." The *Times'* correspondent believes that the attack on Versailles was a large scale, has proved disastrous to the Communists, and has thrown the insurgents out of action. He thrown the Nationals into confusion, and it is asserted that the following is now the situation: Bergeret, with 15,000 men, is completely cut off; then Flourens was purposely permitted to effect a junction with him, and Flourens and Bergeret, with 30,000 men, must surrender or fight at great disadvantage. The *Times* correspondent says there is no reliable version of the fight to date, but in effect that Flourens has reached Versailles, and it is believed has been betrayed. The gens-d'armes treat as prisoners unmercifully.

The *Daily News* dispatches confirm the route of the insurgents, who proved themselves cowards. It is reported that Valerien would fraternize with them. The Pontifical Zouaves shot all prisoners instantly.

The Army of Versailles Surround Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—The army of Versailles surrounds Paris. Order elsewhere in France is established.

Proclamation From Thiers.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—Thiers has issued a proclamation addressed to Prefects of Departments, as follows: "On Monday the insurgent masses attacked our forces simultaneously at Nanterre, Rouai, Bagnial, Buzons, Chaton and Crossy. Fort Mont Valerian, at day break, began to cannonade the insurgents, who were at first sheltered by the villages of Nanterre, Rouai and Bagnial. They subsequently attacked the government forces, whom they were repulsed. General Vinoy, with the cavalry, was on this time in position, threatening to outflank the insurgents and then fall upon their rear. Loss, very many dead and wounded in the hands of the government troops.

Insurgents Beaten at All Points.

Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, April 3.—All day a great battle has raged between the government forces under Gen. Vinoy, and one hundred thousand Communists under Gen. Bergeret. Everywhere the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter. Near Meudon Bergeret and Flourens, with thirty-five thousand men, are cut off and surrounded, and must either surrender to-night or be cut to pieces in the morning. Many Communists are deserting to-night, and are throwing down their arms and begging for mercy.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Cartwright, a member of the opposition, moved an address to the Queen, to the effect that while recognizing the duty of Canada to maintain military defenses and expressing no opinion in opposition to the Imperial policy, in view of the peculiar and analogous position of the Dominion, conterminous for thousands of miles with a powerful State, many of whose inhabitants are notoriously hostile in sentiments of bitter hostility to the British Empire, we cannot but feel that the withdrawal of troops is calculated to create such uneasiness in the minds of many of Her Majesty's subjects on this continent. Sir James E. Cartier said, as the address expressed generally the wishes of the Government, they would not propose but he reminded the mover that there were garrisons at Quebec and Halifax. The House went into committee on the address reported, and asked leave to sit again.

In the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia yesterday, several colored men were on the venire as jurors. A white man said he refused to serve, and was fined by Judge Ludlow and ordered into custody. He exclaimed, "Get your money if you can! I will rot in prison before I will serve on a jury with a nigger." The Judge ordered the man to be kept in custody until the fine was paid, and said: "Every time you refuse to serve on such grounds, I will fine you $200."

Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of Philadelphia, had declined a call to Chicago with a salary of $8,000.

John Hearn, a prominent citizen of Erie, Pa., and a Director in the Chicago and Rock Island and Erie and Pittsburgh Railroads, died yesterday.

Anna Christina Thielmann fell from a window to the pavement in Cincinnati yesterday, and was instantly killed.

CRIME.

Horrible Murder in Cincinnati—Two Men Quarrel Over a Game of Cards in a Lager Beer Saloon—The Murderer Plunges a Knife Into the Breast of His Victim, Killing Him Almost Instantly.

CINCINNATI, O., April 4.—A horrid murder was committed about six o'clock this morning in Herbruggen's beer saloon, West Sixth street. Last night, at the same place, Gus Schneider and Mathias Hentzler had some trouble over a game of cards and separated, but met again on the street, when another altercation ensued, in which Hentz fired a pistol in such close proximity to Schneider's face as to blacken it with powder. This morning early Schneider was at the saloon, and as soon as Hentz, who had fled there, appeared, the former renewed the trouble. Hentzsenger disinclined to engage in a contest and retired, but was followed up by Schneider, who finally plunged a knife into the breast of Hentz, and actually cut the dying man's body. When he withdrew the blade, the blood rushed out, and in the presence of the bystanders the man sank down, and after asking for a priest, almost immediately died. The murderer, with knife in hand, himself called for the police, and was finally arrested by two officers, who took him to the station. He made no effort to escape. Both were young Germans, Schneider a pastry cook and Hentz a butcher, who recently removed from Louisville.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bills Introduced—The Unexpended Balance—Benjamin Singerly the Successful Bidder for the State Printing.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 4, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Authorizing the authorities of Sharpsburg to build sewers, &c., and assess a general and special tax to pay therefor.

By Mr. Anderson—Supplement for the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway, which authorizes viewers to fix compensation for property taken by the company.

Mr. Osterhout introduced a resolution discharging the Finance Committee from the joint resolution for final adjournment, moving the consideration of the same. Voted down.

The Treasury Balance.

Mr. Billingfelt's resolution, introduced last week, calling for a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as to the disposition of the balance in the Treasury, came up and was discussed at considerable length. The discussion developed the fact that the State war loan of three millions, maturing on the 1st of August, 1871, was sufficient to explain the funds in the Treasury. Pending a motion to refer to the Finance Committee with instructions to report the necessary legislation, the Senate adjourned.

Tax on Bequests Removed.

The Senate in the forenoon passed Mr. Connell's bill repealing the collateral inheritance tax on bequests to religious, charitable and educational institutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Connecticut Election.

The House spent all the morning discussing the resolution on the Connecticut election, which passed by a party vote.

Public Printing.

The joint convention on public printing met at twelve o'clock, and the following sealed bids were opened: John C. Barr, of Pittsburgh, thirty-seven per cent. below the rates of law; E. W. Weyrs & Co., Harrisburg, two per cent.; Wylie & Greist, Lancaster, thirty-one and a half per cent.; J. W. Jones, Harrisburg, forty per cent.; Benjamin Singerly, forty-one and one-quarter per cent.; George Bergner, thirty-seven per cent.; Benjamin Singerly being the lowest bidder, received the contract, with sureties of Jas. Kelley and David R. Kerr, approved by Judge Sierrett.

MONDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Result in Connecticut in Doubt.

Probably no Choice by the People—Jewell's Election by the Legislature Certain.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CON., April 4.—The returns in the office of the *Evening Post* this afternoon from the entire State give English a plurality of 45 votes. Should the scattering vote exceed this number, the election will be by the Legislature. Twenty scattering votes were deposited in New Haven, and it is not unlikely that enough have been polled to defeat an election by the people. The *Times* (Democratic) makes the plurality for English, 2,000, basing its estimate on to the Legislature, there will be no doubt of Jewell's success, as the Legislature is Republican in both branches.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The majority of Davis, Republican, for Mayor, yesterday, was 1,855. The majorities on the Republican city ticket range from 937 to 2,541. Kierckner, for Director of the City Infirmary, receiving the smallest majority, and Miller for Wharf Master, the greatest, though there was considerable splitting for Aldermen and Councilmen, and in some wards the district ticket turned the scales.

The political complexion of the men elected is as follows: Aldermen—Eight Republicans and four Democrats. Councilmen—Thirteen Democrats and seven Republicans. Only one-half of the Boards are elected each year. Both bodies remain Republican.

IOWA.

LYONS, IOWA, April 4.—At the charter election yesterday, in Lyons city, heretofore largely Democratic, the full Republican ticket, with Capt. Judson N. Cross for Mayor, was elected by a large majority.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of the British Parliament—Gen. Von Goeben in Berlin—Opening of the Sessions of the Spanish Cortes—Speech of King Amadeus, &c., &c.

British Parliament

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons last night the Government announced that a measure extending the ballot to Scotland would soon be introduced. Various bills of local interest were considered during the remainder of the session.

Von Goeben in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 4.—Gen. Von Goeben, commander of the German forces in the north of France, has arrived here from Amiens, and had a private interview with the Emperor.

Speech of King Amadeus.

MADRID, April 3.—The session of the Spanish Cortes were opened to-day, by King Amadeus. In his speech from the throne the King expressed an ardent hope for the pacification of Cuba, and a strong desire for the reunification of the Spanish people. He also recommended many reforms, especially as regards the finances of the country. The speech was repeatedly interrupted by the cheers of the Cortes.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The National Line steamer France, from New York, has been towed into Liverpool disabled.

LONDON, April 4.—The United States steamer Worcester, from Boston, with a cargo of provisions for the relief of the suffering people of France has arrived at Plymouth, and will proceed at once to a French port.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 4, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, April 4.—Bourse—Rentes 81 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 7¾@7 9-16.

California wheat 12s; red western 10s 10d@11s 4d; white 11s 6d.

Flour 27s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 41s 3d.

Pork 80s. Beef 112s. Lard 57s. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 47s.

STATE NEWS.

Scott & Barr, publishers of the Punxsutawney *Plaindealer*, have leased the establishment to W. P. Hastings, who will continue the publication of the paper.

There is a sassafras tree in Lycoming county measuring 3 feet seven inches in circumference.

Huntingdon has nine churches—one to every 388 people.

A. H. Bronson, of Titusville, is going to build a stable to cost $8,000.

The amount claimed by the sufferers from the border raids is $2,939,994.

A movement is on foot to erect a town hall in East Brady, at an expense of $5,000.

The Warren *Ledger* reports a death in that borough from trichina, and the dangerous illness of six others. The disease was acquired by eating raw pork.

A little son of Mr. Bowman, of New Cumberland, was drowned in a mill race last Wednesday.

In Marietta, Lancaster county, some days since, Nicholas McFadden, aged eleven years, was struck in the forehead with a stone thrown by some other boy, being not a thought of it, and went about for several days, when he began to show symptoms of lock-jaw, which caused his death.

A young lady of Easton gave a party, at which lemonade was the weakness. Some wicked young man put a quantity of croton oil in the lemonade, which the guests drank. Most all of them went home and had a "big time" generally, and the perpetrator of the deed around, with shot-guns.

The Titusville *Herald* says: An oil driller named Slobson, living near Lincsville, in this State, got "shucky" with his wife because she wouldn't hold his dog while he benzined him for fleas. He would have come out all right if the dog had not waggled his tail too near the fire-place. As it is, Slobson can't wear any clothes except a four and oil overcoat; his head looks like a pond smack in the spring, and the only memento left to cherish of old dog Tray is his steel collar.

There were thirty-seven deaths in Harrisburg during the week.

Greensville, Mercer county, is out of debt.

In Chapinville, Crawford county, the other day, one man claimed a sheep that had been taken up by another, and undertook to take it away forcibly. Both parties were plucky, and had on nearly all day. They got hungry and sent for their dinners, and by mutual consent each used one hand to take food and held on to the sheep with the other. Towards evening some relatives of the claimant came to his aid, and they bore off the sheep in triumph. The sheep was the principal sufferer.

Lodge No. 393, I. O. O. F., will dedicate their new hall at West Middlesex, Mercer county, on Wednesday.

The Keeper of a livery stable in Allentown ducked a fellow in the water trough for hiring a horse, without having money to pay for it.

There were 261 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

General Thomas L. Kane is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Kane, Erie county, in this State. For several years past he has been a sufferer from the consequences of a wound received during the war, and a surgical operation has lately been performed in hope of a remedy. It was expected that the wound would prove successful, but his friends now fear the worst results.

The Elk county jail is at present without an occupant.

The Oil City *Daily Register* has been largely increased in size, and otherwise improved.

It is expected the new Baptist church on Cottage Hill, Oil City, will be completed by the 1st of June.

A stone mason named Daniel Campbell, of Garland, was killed at Lovell's Station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Sunday morning. He was returning home from Corry, where he had been to procure a coffin for his child, which died on the "wake," and it is supposed fell off the train while intoxicated.

COAL mine leases, according to a Pottsville letter, are thus arranged: "The owner of the ground sells it, or operate a coal mine, he goes to the woods and hunts a place that suits him. He must then hunt the land owner, who, after considerable coaxing, is willing to give a ten years' lease, at from 10 to 15 cents a ton on the coal he mines, and put up a large coal-breaker within one year that will be worth, at least, at cash value, $100,000, and lay a branch railroad to the nearest main line, and each year after the first, unless prevented by liands being on a strike, agree to ship not less than two hundred tons of good coal on each day, and, on failing to comply with the condition of the lease in any form, the lease is to be forfeited and revert back to the land owner. Such are the conditions of nearly every lease, and all the operators are running leased mines."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT

To be Sent to the Senate To-day—A Message from the President to Accompany It—The Features of the Day's Debate in Congress, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1871.

The San Domingo Report

Has been promised to the President to-morrow. He has his message ready to incuse with it to Congress, and the expectation is that it will be presented soon after the day's session begins. The additions to the report since the Commission reached Washington have been chiefly historical and scientific, and in several cases Mr. Wade's pain statements have been replaced by cases which have added to the finish without changing the meaning materially. One of the Commissioners has been at pains to deny the accuracy of the synopsis already telegraphed in these dispatches, and nothing that at least it presented only the views of Mr. Wade. The exact fact is that the synopsis sent corresponded perfectly with the report as agreed upon when the Commission reached Washington. In other words, it was the original report of Mr. Wade, with the changes suggested by his colleagues and accepted by all, and was furnished for telegraphing by one having a right to give it. The object of the denial appears to be to forestall criticism which Mr. Wade assured his associates would follow in case he came to Washington with an unsigned report, namely: that they had left it open so as to add what the situation might seem to demand. He has been opposed to any changes or additions since his arrival here, except such as seemed necessary to secure unanimity. The report still expresses no opinion for or against annexation, except as the facts presented are in themselves arguments. This as yet unsigned, but no further disagreements are expected, and it is not believed any further agreements will be proposed on either White or Howe. The President's message, in addition to the portion transmitting the report, will contain a clause reciting the terms of the Dominican treaty, and directing that the money due on account of the Samana bay lease be paid to Santana, who is declared to be the owner of the property. The expenditures amounted to $17 00, leaving a balance on hand of $199 26. The births for February were 249, and the deaths for March 156.

Mr. Jno. D. Vaden, Assistant Health Officer, reports that he made 161 visits to inquire into nuisances, served 89 notices to abate nuisances, removed from vacant lots 7 dead animals, from Subes Iron st defunct quadrupeds: arrested 4 persons for night soiling without permits. These cases are now in the hands of the Solicitor. The officer directs attention to a slaughter-house on St. Patrick's alley, which he remarks has been the source of great annoyance and expense to the Board; also to the fact that in some cases very little respect is paid to notices served to abate nuisances. These reports will be at the meeting on Friday.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. M. Harrington, Sidney Davis and Oliver Gibson, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and Commonwealth vs. A. J. McCoy, indicted for assault and battery—cross suits previously reported—were resumed and submitted to the jury. Verdicts of guilty in both cases were returned, and Harrington and Davis were recommended to the extreme mercy of the court.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob B. Zeigler, Tax Collector of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, in 1868. This case has been twice before the Court, the Grand Jury having made some effort to have a division of the property agreed upon by the parties, but failing to do so, the case in the Courts and had viewers appointed. The citizens of the Fifth ward, or many of them, at least, claim that they have put in the Star well, on Tom's run, on the 14th ult., which increased its production for a time from eight to forty barrels per day. Then the torpedo was exploded on the bottom, the other nine feet above the bottom.

STATE OF CITY.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* states that during the month of March five new wells were finished and tested on the Mitchell farm, and produce as follows: No. 2, 30 barrels; No. 13, 40; No. 14, 10; No. 19, a "dry hole" so far, the first of the kind on the farm. Five more wells are going down, being Mitchell's Nos. 8, 12, 17, 20 and 21. No. 16 are going down, being on the Hyde third tract, and gives good indications. Four rigs are up for other wells. The production of Hyde No. 1 has fallen off since the first of January from 700 to about 400 barrels, during February, but during March, on account of new strikes, it has gone up to 500 barrels. The following is about the production of the different wells at present: F. W. Mitchell's Nos. 4 Wells—Nos. 11 and 2, are doing 3 and 5 barrels; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 15 and 16 are flowing from 5 to 20 barrels per hour, while No. 3 is yet doing 25, and No. 7 85 barrels. No. 8 was struck a year ago, and has already produced closely on 25,000 barrels of oil. No. 7 was struck in December, and previous to being torpedoed produced only 30 barrels, but since the shot has been pumping 175 barrels per day, and has within the past four months produced 15,000 barrels. The wells engineered in the Hyde No. 35, 15 and 16 were formerly known as the Keeler and Carpenter wells, and took place about two years ago. The Hyde & Co., but interests of former owners were purchased by F. W. M. A Co., several months since.

Four wells, located on leases 3, 4, 11 and 16, are, all together, doing less than fifty barrels per day. Their well on lease 4 has been the most prolific well on the farm thus far, having reached the first thousand barrels of oil already, and the one on lease 16 has done about half that amount. The Gouly wells, now owned by Hyde, Benjamin & Co., are the best of any among the best, have decreased to about ten barrels each per well. The Geegher and Stuart, 7, will produce fifteen barrels per day. Their No. 1 well has pumped eleven thousand barrels of oil since it was struck, in May last.

CANADA.

A letter from Petrolia, Canada, to the Titusville *Herald* tells of a new well called the Parson, in Enniskillen, which is producing at the rate of 200 barrels a day. None of the other wells in the region are producing much oil, thirty barrels a day being the largest. On the Shoemaker farm they have struck some good strikes, the Walker well pumping 120 barrels, and two or three of seventy-five barrels. At the wells crude sells at $1 70 per barrel.

SCATTERING.

The Titusville *Journal* gives the daily production of that region as 829 barrels; and of West Hickory 1,305 barrels. Twenty-three new wells are going down on the McGuire farm, Church Run. Some of them will be ready for testing in a few days. The indications are good.

Narrow Gauge Railways.

On the subject of narrow gauge railways the *North American* remarks:

It is in this point of the economy of dead weight that the peculiar value of the narrow gauge is found. Engineers have vainly endeavored to find some other means to economize the dead weight of a railway train, which, upon the first day's running, two the ordinary plan, engine and cars alike are excessively heavy, and this causes a constant wearing out that prevents many roads from paying. The only objection to the new system is that of transhipment, but as the cars will be built to suit the cars for main lines, but only for branches and tributaries, the transhipment is perhaps, not a serious matter. Moreover, on branches the locomotives 8Cs4 desirable to keep the cars at home instead of allowing them to wander all over the country.

The same paper advocates the narrow guage for street railways, considering it perfectly practicable with a guage of two feet, and cars of five feet in width, holding twelve persons, it is claimed that a line could be run with horse power in the streets of a city with great economy of cost, and besides the street would admit of a double track without inconvenience. A car holding only twelve persons would also only require one horse and a driver. Our present horse-car lines are five feet guage, and the cars are very large and heavy, and consequently wear out the track with their own weight, without considering the enormous loads they carry.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Reports of Meat Inspector and Health Officers.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock was the time fixed for the monthly meeting of the Board of Health, but at that hour only one member, Dr. Mc Candless, put in an appearance. Subsequently, Mr. Fleming came in, but the Doctor soon retired to his home. About a quarter past four o'clock Dr. Gross and Mr. Edwards reported, and there being no like lihood of a quorum being obtained, the President announced that *another* meeting would be held Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

There were prepared for presentation the following.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The Meat Inspector reports having visited daily, during the months of February and March, 78 meat shops—24 first-class, 44 second-class and 10 third-class. The quality of meat sold within the past two months was better than usual. Four hogs, the property of Messrs. Berger & DeLorimer's grocery store, in Fifth House by Mayor Brush yesterday for hurling a pitcher at the head of Mrs. Jones, and otherwise misusing her.

ANNIE MILLER, Sally Sims and John Smith were arrested for making much noise while enjoying a buggy ride. The first paid five dollars, the second ten, and Smith, the defiant went to jail.

JOHN NEFF complained to Mayor Brush yesterday that Jane Wilson wantonly attacked and abused Maria L. Neff, without provocation. The parties reside at Hatfield. A warrant was issued.

MR. WM. BECKERT, of Mt. Troy, Reserve township, left for Washington and Baltimore, yesterday, for business and pleasure. His many friends wish him a safe journey.

THE Paris *Figaro* are about having a four-oared shell built expressly to practise in for their grand race with Renforth's champion crew in Halifax harbor. The Bell in question is to be launched until about two weeks before the time for the contest.

BETWEEN six and seven o'clock last evening a box car, standing in the metal yard at the corner of Liberty avenue and Smithfield street, on Pennsylvania Railroad Company, took fire and was burned. There was some straw in the car, and it is thought some boys, while playing in it, set fire to the straw. The box was completely destroyed.

ACTING on the report of the Committee of the Board of Health, on Monday, was Rev. Bell, ordered, who announced its intention of bringing the matter before the Council at its next meeting. He thought they might avail themselves of the liberality of the Board. Dr. Bell's remarks will be the subject of pronouncement in his church on Sunday next. There were twenty-six free vaccinations on Monday.

MR. DAVID HOWARD, Secretary and President of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, but as the duties require constant attention, it was decided to appoint an assistant to the President, whereupon Mr. John McElroy, late Chief Engineer of the Works, was appointed to the office, and will attend to all the details of the office, inquire into the causes of complaints made by consumers, and perform whatever else may be found wrong.

THE Young Men's Christian Temperance Association have been favored with a very able lecture in the House, Duquesne Way, there being a large number of our citizens present. The Rev. J. W. McElvey occupied the chair, and introduced the speaker, dressing out a few of the evils arising from the use of ardent spirits, depicting the fatal, moral, moral and social evil. The speaker then closed his very able address, urging all to come out on the side of temperance. After the meeting was dismissed a number of signatures to the pledge were obtained.

OFFICER STAMFORD was called to quell a row in Nell McCallon's saloon, on Sixth street, Monday evening, in which Wm. Hamilton was main actor. Hamilton was very drunk and furious, and when the officer who has but one arm, attempted to lock him up he acted in a most rowdy and his friends and knocked down. Officer Berkley came to Stamford's assistance, and Howard was also marched through the cell the whole animal kingdom is built. The row became so great that the police had to open the alarm that the brick bears to a house. The first change that takes place in a cell is in regard to its form and size, instead of being square, it soon becomes circular, takes an irregular form. The next change is the constant addition of two, three, four and five cells will be formed, and thus animal life is built up from the lowest to the highest forms.

Animals have been variously classified. The classification of animals commonly accepted is that given by Cuvier, who divides them into four grand divisions. The speaker then gave the divisions, the lowest class being the Radiates, the next Mollusks, the third Articulates, and the fourth Vertebrates. He also gave the sub-divisions, giving their character and peculiarities in detail. The speaker closed his lecture by giving some practical hints how to become proficient in the study of the sciences. A number of good and kindred subjects that could not be learned thoroughly from books, but the student must acquire by his own observation. Many of these he made clear by how to dissect them, and gather as large a collection of specimens of the rare and their have time to collect and mounted and explained by some practical Zoologist.

A number of five minutes was then taken, after which Mr. W. T. Lindsay delivered a lecture on "Complexity Explained," which was exceedingly interesting and full of many educational points.

Prof. Bailey followed in a lecture on "Education," after which the Institute adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was very largely attended, the hall being crowded.

There were two lectures announced, the first of which was on "Conflict and Reform," by Rev. W. C. Palconer, and the second "True Basis of Manhood," by Rev. Thomas Boyle. Both these addresses were replete with instruction, and the audience felt that no one could ask or request for the time spent.

The Institute meets at the usual hour this morning.

SOUTH SIDE.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting—Bonds of Borough Officers Approved—Various Matters.

The Council of Birmingham assembled in monthly session last evening at their chamber, on Fourteenth street.

Members present: Messrs. Atterbury, Conway, Duncan, Doyle, Kerr, Schwarm, Schneider and Burgess Salisbury. Mr. Kerr occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

NEW COUNCILMAN.

The Burgess read the certificate of election setting forth that Frank Zeifel had received 209 votes, and had been elected a councilman of the borough, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Heilman, Esq. Mr. Zeifel being present was sworn in and admitted to a seat.

BONDS APPROVED.

The bond of the Treasurer, John P. Beach, Esq., in the sum of $20,000, with four sureties, was presented and approved, and the oath of office administered.

The bond of Conrad Vogely, Clerk, of Markets, in the sum of $1,000, was presented and approved, and the oath of office administered.

The bond of Jacob Wenke, in the sum of $20,000, was approved.

The borough Solicitor, Philip Dommell; Weighmaster, Frederick Baxmyer; and Street Commissioner, Job Wareham, were also sworn in.

ELECTION OF SOLICITOR.

Mr. Atterbury moved to proceed to the election of a borough Solicitor, inasmuch as there is a case coming up in Common Pleas No. 2 of Alex. Ross vs. the borough which, should the borough be beaten, will involve an expenditure of $4,000. Carried.

Mr. Atterbury called W. A. Stowe and Philip Dommell. Both were nominated.

Mr. Atterbury explained that Mr. Anghinbaugh was thoroughly posted in the case. Mr. Anghinbaugh received five votes and Mr. Kerr three, the former receiving five votes and Mr. Kerr three, the former receiving the office.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury, the Clerk was instructed to make out a tax duplicate for the Collector.

PAVING BOND ACCOUNT.

The Burgess submitted the following statement:

James Salisbury, debtor to the borough of Birmingham—

Paving Bonds	$813 46
Paving brick-up fees	20 50—$833 96
Cr. By cash from Treasurer	737 96
By bonds sold	96 00
By G. F. Vogel, curbstone	27 00
For collection	6 10—$833 96

The account was accepted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

Mr. Kerr stated that Mr. Kestner desired permission to grade and pave the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets for the purpose of draining the sewer. Referred to the Street Committee.

PETITIONS.

The Clerk read a petition for the grading and paving of Williams street, between Ninth and Tenth, referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. E. L. Hinsen presented a communication setting forth that the lowering of the curb on Fifth street would damage his property considerably.

Mr. Atterbury stated there was a difference of opinion between the former and the present Regulators, and moved to refer the matter to the Street Committee. Carried.

THE STREET LAMPS.

Mr. Schwarm called attention to the fact that the public lamps shed a poor light, because of the burners being dirty. Mr. Evans also moved that they be hauled.

Mr. Atterbury said a Cleveland firm were about erecting a handsome lamp, in the borough, which he had been informed would cost less and give more light than the present lamps. He stated that a model to be introduced in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He suggested that the matter be postponed until these lamps could be examined.

Mr. Duncan said if the glass were kept clean the lamps might possibly give good light.

On motion of Mr. Kerr the matter was postponed for the present.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Jno. P. Beach, reported a balance on hand to date of $1,198, 4 cents. Accepted and filed.

Charles Evans, former Street Commissioner, presented a bill, which was ordered to be paid.

An appropriation of $200 for street purposes, was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury, Mr. Duncan was added to the Finance and Police committee, and Mr. Doyle of the market committee.

Adjourned.

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Mr. Chas. S. Carlee, a Richmond (Va.) merchant, has lately purchased Mr. Rebhan's celebrated trotting horse Mohrow Mother; or, the Dawn of Christian Light," and Mr. L. M. Dodge, of Mount Vernon, is the purchaser of the beautiful little picture by the same artist, entitled "The Faithful Guardian." The same paper states that Mr. Rebhan has just finished two admirable little pictures which he sends to the approaching exhibition at Evergreen, one Allegheny city. Finished first is called "The Young Heels of Old Virginia," and represents a "breakdown" by a young lad, who has secured a dilapidated barn door for his platform. The music being furnished by a veteran banjo player, a real "Old Uncle Ned." The other piece is a pendant entitled "Fireside Friends." Both are spoken of in terms of highest praise.

The Prison Society held a regular monthly meeting yesterday, at the Young Men's Home. Nothing of special interest was done. The Treasurer reported that he had not received a single contribution during the month, and that the society was $24 46 in debt. It was arranged to hold the anniversary meeting in Dr. Howard's church, on the evening of the second Sabbath in May, when a sermon will be preached by Dr. Bittinger. D. N. Rankin, M. D., was elected a member of the society.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE WESTERN AVENUE PROPERTY. The Western avenue front of John Fleming's property, Allegheny City, 225 feet by 125 feet to a 20 foot alley. Apply to GEO. B. LOGAN, 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—That large Three-storied Building, having front of 40 feet and depth of 100 feet, with Basement and First avenue and one hundred and sixty feet on Short street, Pittsburgh, at present occupied by the Pittsburgh Saw Works, is now offered for sale. Possession given at any time. The building is new, and in good repair, and for business, and every foot is available on account of its abundant light. Apply to DAVID S. BROWN & LONG, on the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. 17

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—6-RIT Mill and 18 Acres of Bottom Land, located one mile from the city. Mill is a substantial Two and a half story Frame; has Water and Steam Power, and all other machinery in good order. Coal privilege. Known as the Coal Hill Planing Mill. Also, a House of 4 Rooms, Stable &c. The Mill has work the whole year. Must be sold to settle an estate. Possession given April 1, 1871. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—FOUR THOUSAND ACRES of finest Timber Lands in Pennsylvania. Very heavy and valuable. Will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Splendid chance for Lumbermen or Mill Owners. For terms &c., address W. S. HOWARD, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Wood street. NWF

FOR SALE—ROBERTSON'S PATENT Friction Grease and Belting Conservator. The only Grease in the market that will not injure the Leather Belting. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. NWF

RECEIVED THIS DAY—20 KEGS PIGS of the best half bids. Pigs Feet. F. SELLER

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

CONNECTICUT has done nobly! The Democrats counted confidently, with the help of Tammany, on electing ENGLISH Governor and making a gain of one if not two Congressmen. That JEWELL, the Republican candidate, will be Governor, with a handsome gain over last year, and the Congressmen as they were at the last election, is almost absolutely certain from the returns. Connecticut is a doubtful State, where, if anywhere, the Democrats might reasonably expect to make gains. They *did* so count but without their host, notwithstanding they were helped by Tammany. And at the municipal elections last week the Republicans did well. The result in New Hampshire appears to have had a good effect.

IT was reported recently, on the authority of Mr. COLFAX, who *gave* it as from the Russian Minister, that France proposed to England and Russia to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that the arrangement was broken up by the friendly attitude of Russia. This report was the subject of some proceedings in the English House of Lords on the 21st of March, when Mr. HOUGHTON drew the attention of Earl GRANVILLE to the subject, and that gentleman said the report was unfounded, which statement was corroborated by the Duke of SOMERSET, who was a member of Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, contradicts the statement attributed to him by the Rev. H. H. GARNETT, "that the people of Hayti are an inferior race to those of Santo Domingo." He says he is in favor of annexing Santo Domingo, and not in favor of annexing Hayti, "because one is in favor of being annexed and the other is not." He says further:

> When the Haytien people shall desire to be joined to this country, Mr. Garnett shall not find me joining with all the negro-haters and murderers of the colored race in opposing the measure. The fact that our long honored and trusted friend Sumner opposes the annexation of Santo Domingo is not concealed from me the fact that Santo Domingo is opposed mainly, if not wholly, because her people are not white. If they were of the pure Caucasian race all parties would jump at the acquisition of Santo Domingo.

THE Tammany leaders are preparing to extend their rule over other cities and States, and for this purpose will add twelve million dollars to the funds they will control during the coming year, for not one cent of which will they give an account. It would seem that there must be a limit to the endurance of which the city of New York is capable, and that the startling expensiveness of Democracy there must produce a reaction. At any rate, people outside of the city have an opportunity to make up their minds in advance, whether they want Tammany tactics extend over the whole country, and the machinery invented to run the metropolis set up at the National Capital. The question is sufficiently real and serious to arrest the attention of most men, Democrats as well as Republicans.

IT is stated that the report of the Pennsylvania Legislative Coal Investigation Committee will be adverse to the miners, in which case Governor Geary will issue a writ of *quo warranto* compelling the railroads to reduce their toll charges to the rates allowed by their charters, by which means the State authority. Commonwealth will take possession of the Reading, Lehigh Valley and other roads that persist in keeping up their tolls and run them by State authority. Nothing short of this is likely to bring the monopolists to terms.

So says a New York paper. Its information, it is probable, is not drawn from authentic sources. The question is one of many practical difficulties, and to it Gov. GEARY is giving much attention and earnest thought. Few public men have more seldom erred in their management of grave questions, and there is no reason to doubt that he will deal with this question with his accustomed prudence and success as a faithful guardian of the interests of all classes.

IT is not at all improbable that the report of the San Domingo Commissioners will be influenced somewhat by events happening in their absence, and facts relating to public sentiment in this country. It was not so much a question now how to put the measure through as how to get rid of it, rather how to manage it so that the least harm possible will be inflicted on the originators and Republican party. By this view of the case it is quite likely that the recommendations of the report will be qualified. Dr. HOWE, one of the Commissioners, since his return, has been staying with Mr. SUMNER, and it is but natural to suppose that the views of the Senator will have some weight with him. Mr. SUMNER, it will be remembered, is not so much opposed to annexation as the manner in which the business has been managed, wherein he probably is in accord with the great majority of Republicans, with whom the merits of the project are as yet an open question.

UNIVERSAL amnesty for past offenses (JEFF. DAVIS and a few others excepted) is growing in favor with all sorts of people, as the true policy for the South. It is certain that the mode of treatment which has thus far been adopted has not succeeded well. How much better it would have succeeded but for the unhappy influence exerted by the presence of the carpet-baggers with Federal commissions in their pockets, we are left to conjecture. There is no doubting, however, that this has been the cause of much of the trouble and failure in the South. But the mischief of the past cannot be undone. There is, however, a growing sentiment in favor of coupling amnesty with the legislation deemed necessary in view of the recent outbreaks—the sword and olive branch at one and the same time. There is one aspect of the present situation unfavorable to such a policy. We mean the encouragement which the Ku-Klux villains receive from the Democracy, North and South. The leaders of that party can if they will perform a great service in the work of pacification. Were they to proclaim, sternly and at all times, that the Ku-Klux villains are enemies, not allies, that no sympathy is felt for them, and no step backward ought or will be taken, a quieting effect would at once be produced. That they do not do this is not only a fact plain to every one, but is direct encouragement to those who commit the outrages—and all this is an impediment to the amnesty policy. Nevertheless it is growing in favor and will probably be adopted.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Riots is the word which, according to a newspaper correspondent, Prince BISMARCK employs to denote the socialistic rule and disturbances in Paris. The term is undoubtedly well chosen, and indicates the real character of the disgusting exhibition better than any other word. Though in the beginning the movement was, no doubt, an attempt of a few enthusiasts to take advantage of the situation for the purpose of reorganizing society on a new basis by setting up a Communistic republic, it lost in a very short time all claim to the sort of dignity imparted by the high aspirations regarding human welfare implied in such a purpose. The wishes and theories of the sympathetic idealists, so conspicuous in the movement at first, are utterly swallowed up or banished by the base and selfish motives of a rabble whose ideal of a perfect Commonwealth consists in having enough to eat and nothing to do. A writer in a late French paper who spent some time among the rioters for the purpose of ascertaining their real aims and hopes, while admitting that there were a few honest though deceived men on the hights of Montmartre, describes the great mass of them as lazy scamps of the worst sort, drunk with blue wine and the sanguinary appeals addressed to them by vile journals. He went everywhere among them, conversing with them and listening to their talk among themselves. Anything more contemptible than the character thus disclosed it would be difficult to imagine. Not the slightest trace was discoverable of any hope or desire to effect a social reform for the relief of the miseries of the poor, not the least indication of the respectable, however wild or mistaken, enthusiasm by which impulsive dreamers have sometimes been drawn into rebellion. All evidently resolved to retain and enjoy the state of leisure and comfort secured by their pension from the State treasury, and thus united on a common platform, they appeared to have hardly any other points of agreement. Each individual was plainly at liberty to indulge in any gabble he pleased about every question of the day. All, however, agreed in claiming for themselves a high degree of merit in standing out for the conservation of the republic against those who wished to betray it. They alleged that if the citizens of Montmartre had taken possession of the cannons there, it was to save them for their owners, the people. The reporter is reminded of UGOLINO in the Inferno, who, indeed, ate his own children—but it was to preserve their father alive.

Though sketched early in the revolt, there is no reason to think that the character of the movement, as described, has since undergone any important change. Socialistic in its first impulse, and still socialistic, as it numbers many socialists in its ranks, the movement has evidently gathered up in its advance that entire ignorant, fierce, reckless Parisian populace, who, hating all order, love anarchy for the advantages they hope for from it, and whose existence and activity have so long been the standing difficulty of the French Government, of whatever form. It is hardly credible that the communistic leaders, in view of the failure of their party in the Provinces, can any longer expect to succeed in organizing over France a republic of the kind they wish for. And it is also well known that fierce divisions have broken out in the party in Paris. The leaders are also doubtless well aware of the likelihood of German interposition with their plans, which can hardly be consistent with the fulfillment of the terms of peace. In view of such facts and considerations, there seems little room for doubt that the agitations in Paris are really kept up by the agents of those who do not wish to see a strong, rationally constituted and conservative democratic government established in France. One thing is certain that the riots, as Prince BISMARCK calls them, are the best possible preparation for the restoration of the empire. They are already the best apology yet offered for the usurpation of LOUIS NAPOLEON, as they have revived the condition with all its horrors, the recollection of which is still recent made his usurpation welcome. Doubtless the exiled Emperor and his friends rejoice in the "riots" as likely to result in the only state of affairs which could make their return to power possible. Under the circumstances it is simply incredible that many of his zealous emissaries are not engaged, variously disguised, in maintaining and extending the reign of anarchy. The fact that neither the mass of the rabble nor their prominent leaders desire the restoration of the empire, casts no improbability upon the suggestion. "Blindly the wicked work." As to the denial in the London papers of any imperial agency in the disturbances, it carries no weight. However hopeless the efforts to recover the position lost, some time must pass yet before they will seem so to the late Emperor and his friends.

Though in the absence of satisfactory evidence it would be very unjust to ascribe any agency in producing or prolonging the riots to Prince BISMARCK, it is quite certain that they are very gratifying to him and to the German Government. This view was expressed a few days ago by a respectable German journal, the *New Yorker Staatszeitung*. The editor believes that the agitations in Paris are looked upon with satisfaction at Berlin as pointing to the final restoration of the empire, whose stability would afford the best guaranty of peace and the most trustworthy barrier against the excesses of socialism and communism. That this view prevails in official circles in Berlin the writer infers from a variety of indications. It seems that the man of Sedan has convinced the Prussian Cabinet that he is really a man of peace, who, if left to himself, would never have made war on anybody. It is hesitatingly alleged that a majority of the military prisoners, officers and privates, while confined in Germany, appeared to be still faithful to the Emperor. As announced in our issue of yesterday, Marshal MACMAHON has taken command of the troops for the suppression of the riots. It is well known that *he* still believes in his old master. Quite likely he has owed his military appointment to his popularity with the army, and that he is expected to rally it in support of order and government. Will he try to restore the empire in the person of the Prince Imperial? or will he support a republic? These are questions which only time can answer.

IT is unquestionably gratifying that we *can* pay off the National debt in the shortest time, but such a policy does not accord with the wishes of the people, nor is it favorable to the prosperity of the country. Therefore the delight produced by Mr. BOUTWELL'S monthly bulletins is of the grim description; it is not real, and the people would rather be spared the infliction. The country is oppressed with taxation, but would still bear it without complaint if any actual necessity existed for the rapid extinction of the debt. The present rate cannot always be kept up. There is danger that the old fable of killing the goose that lays the golden egg may receive another illustration in a practical way. No support of credit is so valuable as cheerfulness under taxation. The country is not at all cheerful under the present system, because it depresses all kinds of business and suggests the possibility of a general breakdown. In South Carolina the cry of repudiation has been raised against the State debt, which entails taxation perfectly disastrous on all business and values. We hope never to hear this cry, which has more than once been on the lips of the Democracy, raised again against the National debt, but if anything can give the color of excuse or extort the cry from the lips of those who have had no sympathy with it, excessive taxation long continued will do it. Therefore, Mr. BOUTWELL'S bulletins, though gratifying in one sense, are not so in another and a larger sense, reminding the country as they do of the extent of taxation that is necessary neither to support our credit or any other vital object.

THE railway coach known as the "Directors' car," built especially for Commodore Vanderbilt at Albany, is a magnificent gotten up affair, exceeding anything of the kind ever built. It is divided into three compartments, the main room, twenty-five by nine feet; a private parlor about eight feet square, and a sleeping apartment. At one end of the car are two closets, one of which is furnished with refrigerator, &c. The second closet and bath room have the latest improvements. The car will be lighted with six elegant lamps, in which sperm candles are to be used, the commodore preferring this kind of light to gas. The interior of the car consists of a cream color, with cornices of a dark shade. On either side is a keystone with the commodore's monogram. One light of the best French plate glass constitutes a window, the center plates being 42x56 inches, and those at the ends of the sides of the car, 28x56. The inside woodwork is of black walnut, and finished as finely as the cover of a first class piano. The mountings, door knobs, hat racks, lamp finishings, &c., are all heavy silverplated.

A SINGULAR electrical phenomenon took place at Santa Fe, New Mexico, a short time since. The telegraphic wire became so heavily charged with electricity that the current passed between the two points, emitting a most beautiful and brilliant light, at times nearly as large as a candle blaze, but much more intense, accompanied with a hissing sound similar to escaping gas, and a strong sulphurious smell. The operator placed pieces of paper between the two points, but this did not stop the wonderful flow of electricity which passed through the paper, burning little round holes as the paper was moved. This singular phenomenon lasted nearly two hours, when it gradually died away. The operator estimated that the count was equal to a thousand cups of battery. To work the wire about thirty-five are used ordinarily.

THE circumstances attending the death of ex-United States Senator Howard, at Detroit, are given by the *Post* of that city. On Friday last he was assisting some workmen in cutting down a large tree which stood near his residence, and for the purpose of making the tree fall in a certain direction, a long rope was attached near its top. When the tree had been nearly chopped off at the base, Mr. Howard and the workmen began pulling on the rope. Mr. H. said: "Now, then, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," at the same time exerting his physical strength to the utmost, when he was observed to relinquish his hold and fall in an unconscious state, from which he did not recover. Physicians summoned decided that the violent exertion of tugging at the rope had burst a blood vessel in the brain, which had superinduced an apoplectic fit.

THE Baltimore *American* expresses this opinion: "If a proposition for the purchase of Cuba for one hundred millions of dollars were presented to the Senate and people of the United States, it would, in all probability, meet with a prompt and almost unanimous acceptance. Although it is not as rich in soil or as healthy in climate as Santo Domingo, it would be regarded as cheap at one hundred millions, and 'manifest destiny' would be the ruling motto of the hour." On this the *American* constructs an argument in favor of the annexation of San Domingo.

IT is stated that Thomas Ritter, of Philadelphia, has secured the contract for building the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad tunnel, at Baltimore, to extend 7,400 feet under that city from the Northern Central Railroad Depot. The work, it is estimated, will cost $1,250,000, and is an enterprise wholly in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central in its determination to open an independent line to Washington city, Richmond and the South, thus connecting with the Southern Pacific road.

THE Columbia *Weekly Courant* advocates the nomination of Hon. James L. Graham for Governor of Pennsylvania, and says: "He goes in for reform and is opposed to corruption, bribery and thieving wherever found. He is one of the honest men in the Senate, who has often been spoken of in connection with the Gubernational contest." The *Courant* thinks Mr. Graham's nomination would be equivalent to an election.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Chicago paper says: From all parts of the country we hear reports of the farmers being busily engaged in seeding. This time last year the ground was covered with snow, and the seeding time was a month later. If the entire season is only as favorable as the spring, a large crop will be harvested.

A Boston letter says: Five years ago it was ascertained that of the infants in the almshouses of the State, ninety out of the hundred were perishing, for the most part from the lack of proper care. Soon after a private enterprise was started to prevent a further slaughter of the innocents. This movement ripened into what is known as the "Massachusetts Infant Asylum," which is now doing for babies what Bergh is doing for dumb beasts. Not one in three of the infants die under this institution's care. One of the results of the establishment of the institution has developed the fact that more children are now adopted than ever before, and American women who think it ungenteel to have children at home, unconsciously receive into their families children bearing the stigma of pauperdom.

The Lenox Library, the gift of Mr. James Lenox to the city of New York, is to occupy ample and sumptuous quarters on the Fifth avenue, opposite Central Park, and the cost of the building is estimated at $324,000. Including the site, the total value of the gift is $1,000,000.

MRS. Annie Breed, of Norwich, Conn., died a few days since, and left $20,000 to a faithful servant, Asby Nilkey, for twenty years of devotion. The domestic was so delighted with the legacy that she actually died of excess of happiness in less than two weeks.

An American youth of nineteen summers distinguished himself at a recent reception by the Pope, by substituting a polite bow and hearty hand-shake for the usual sickening custom of kissing the old gentleman's outstretched fingers. Jolly Pius Nono was sensible enough to consider it a delightful joke, and patted the heretical boy on the shoulder with the appreciative question if he were not from New York.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly having dissolved the Presbytery of St. Louis for contumacious adherence to the "Declaration and Testimony," the Presbyterian Church at St. Charles adhered to the discarded presbytery. The Assembly thereupon authorized a ministry of that church to constitute themselves the Presbyterian Church of St. Charles, and pronounced the majority no longer entitled to that name. The Missouri Supreme Court has decided that the majority organization is nevertheless entitled to retain the church property.

A resolution is now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature fixing the pay of members at five dollars for each day's attendance at annual sessions, and the whole amount to be paid each member not to exceed five hundred dollars. This is considered inexpedient, mainly for the reason that extra sessions could be called to evade the principle of limitation.

A Boston confectioner now sends out ice cream in paper boxes, the loss of numerous tin cans suggesting this new idea. The paper boxes are said to be so constructed as to answer all the purposes of tins or pails, and keep the cream in its proper condition. But it is well said, is about as near accomplishing the feat of eating soup with a fork as it is possible to come. This is an age of improvement. We shall next hear of molasses and other liquids being conveyed in paper boxes or cans.

At Redford, Michigan, last Tuesday, there was terrible excitement. A house used as a hotel, and occupied by a German family named Schultze, took fire in the night time, it is thought from a kerosene lamp, and was destroyed. Schultze was rescued, but so badly burned that he died in an hour. Two little children were also rescued, safely, but the charred remains of the mother were found in the ruins. It is feared that some travelers were stopping there at the time, and that they met with a most fearful fate.

Boston was horrified a few days since by an accident at a railroad crossing in the city. An old hoop road employee, while adjusting a brake, fell under a moving train and thirty-six cars passed over his body. The scattered remains were gathered in a large basket and taken to the coroner's office.

Loud and mysterious noises have recently greatly annoyed and alarmed the good people of New Haven and other Connecticut towns. The noises have continued day and night, shaking doors and windows, and have been so loud as to interrupt Sunday services in the churches. The "wise men" have been diligently investigating the matter, and are disposed to attribute the strange sounds to the overflow of the water at Housatonic dam, below New Haven. It is said that Springfield, Mass., once had a similar experience, from the overflow at Mittanoeague dam, four miles distant.

An Iowa postmaster being asked the price of postage stamps replied "three cents," whereupon the inquirer desired to know if he couldn't have them cheaper if he took four to five. To this the accommodating postmaster responded: "We cannot sell them at that rate now. We could have done so until lately, but now the Government pinches holds around each stamp for the convenience of the people, which so increases the cost that we cannot afford to make any discount." The satisfied customer cheerfully paid three cents.

Another wonderful invention is announced as having been perfected at Elgin, Illinois. It is a loom, capable of making cloth at the rate of two hundred and fifty to one thousand yards per day, according to texture and quality, with one man to each loom employed by ordinary looms, and capable of being so altered as to make over ten million different styles of patterns. It occupies no more space than the ordinary loom and does away with all the preliminary processes needed in making cloth, such as beaming, sizing, warping, spooling, &c., and with the use of shuttles, harness and reeds. If it performs as represented, it certainly must be a most wonderful invention, and calculated to revolutionize the cloth-making business.

In Fall River, Mass., last week, in one of the public schools, a little girl came to the teacher and complained that a boy had been pointing a pistol at her feet. The teacher then requested all boys having pistols to come forward, and five boys came to the desk with pistols in their pockets, capped and loaded with shot.

A workman in England, having to mend a broken lead pipe through which a current of water was passing with a pressure of fifty feet head, plugged the two ends and put broken ice and salt around them. In five minutes the water was frozen, the plugs taken out, a new piece soldered in, the ice thawed out again and the pipe in perfect order.

Quite a sensation was created in Indianapolis last week by the discovery that Hiram Lindley, a prominent real estate dealer of that city, had forged endorsements on notes drawn by himself to the amount of several thousand dollars, which he negotiated. After drawing all the moneys out of bank standing to the credit of his firm, he left for parts unknown. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and was one of the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and had the confidence of the business community.

PERSONAL.

The papers still persist in calling Mrs. Phœbe Hanaford, minister of a church in New Haven, "*pastoress*." It is quite time this antiquated bit of silliness were allowed to drop into deserved neglect. But if people will persist in the use of such a barbarism, let them be consistent, and say teacheress, writeress, and cookeress also.—*Boston Post.*

Mrs. Ives, ex-Minister Motley's daughter, is to marry Vernon Harcourt, M. P., otherwise "Historicus," the English Vatel. Anglo-Saxon peace is now complete; the American State Department writes for a London *Times* correspondent, and the Fish-Motley bond compromised by a marriage with *Times* law critic.—*The Capital.*

At the funeral of the late Mr. William H. Burleigh, conducted by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, a noticeable feature of the exercises was the omission of any reading of the Scriptures. Mr. Chadwick said, "On this occasion no other Scriptures are so sacred as our departed friend's own words." Whereupon he read a few touching extracts from Mr. Burleigh's poems. Whether the circumstance, Tilton remarks, "And we presume the horrible fact will make a three months' scandal in the religious press."

The Committee of the St. Louis Peace Jubilee ordered that a medal of Missouri silver should be struck in remembrance of Mme. Anneschek's participation in the celebration of the conclusion of peace between Germany and France. The medal will be presented to her with a letter of thanks.

Miss Cozins is credited with the following chemical illustration of marriage: "A molecule of oxygen roaming lonely through space, seeking for its mate, but finding none, when of a sudden, in a secret hideous nook it discovers a molecule of hydrogen, when lo! there is a rush, an embrace, and there is neither any more oxygen nor hydrogen, but a diamond drop of dew reposing on the bosom of the lily.

Mr. Beecher, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last Sabbath lost his text. With the utmost sang froid he turned over leaf after leaf, hunting with his finger verse after verse, and finally said, without looking up, in that peculiar nasal tone of his, which his voice always takes on when he is about to say a funny thing: "I find I have made the wrong entry for my text. Please be patient a moment. I have known ministers to lose their texts after they had begun their sermons, I think it is better to lose it before. "There" as his eyes finally lit upon the passage—"I got the wrong book, the wrong chapter and the wrong verse."

SINCE the Cuban revolution broke out, in October, 1865, the government of the Island has borrowed $30,000,000 for its war funds, established at the same time extra taxes and extra export duties, the proceeds of which go to the redemption of that debt. So far, $5,000,000 have been thereby cancelled, leaving $27,000,000 yet due. Claims and war accounts that foot up $4,000,000 are at present unpaid, so that the Government's indebtedness because of the war is now $31,000,000. The revenues for the year are estimated at $21,000,000, an enormous sum to extort from a population of less than a million and a half. When the Cuban revolt commenced, there were 12,000 Spanish troops on the Island. Since then 52,000 troops have been landed, making 72,000 in all. Besides these, 80,000 volunteers have been raised, of whom 35,000 have been put in service. Thus 107,000 Spanish troops have contended with the Cubans, and yet Mr. Sumner thinks there is no war in Cuba. Of this great army, at least 70,000 have been placed *hors de combat* by battle, disease, desertion, &c.

OF the "orators of Congress" a correspondent says no list would be complete which did not begin with the illustrious names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, who were statesmen as well; but the Congressmen that posterity will be compelled to classify with these as genuine orators, and whose claims in this behalf are undisputed, are thus given: Patrick Henry, Fisher Ames, Harrison Gray Otis, Wm. Pinkney, Robert T. Hayne, John Randolph, Felix Grundy, Ogden Hoffman, Wm. C. Preston, Rufus Choate, John J. Crittenden, Thomas Corwin, George Macbuttle, S. S. Prentiss, Edward Everett, Thomas F. Marshall, Pierre Soule, A. H. Stevens, Robert C. Winthrop and Emerson Etheridge. The present company in Congress is excepted, as that would necessitate a catalogue of more than three hundred names.

THE New York *Tribune* states that "the Shoenbergers, iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, have entered into a contract to erect a foundry and machine shops on Rice's Point, early this spring, and, at a no distant day, to put up a first-class blast furnace at Duluth. Building mill for rails will of course speedily follow this enterprise. This would be an interesting paragraph if it were true. As we are at present advised the *Tribune* is in advance not only of its contemporaries but of the fact. In other words, it is news here.

IT is said that the New York *Herald* is now owned exclusively by James Gordon Bennett, Jr. It is well known that Mr. Bennett, Jr., has been the manager of the *Herald* for some time past, and the marked ability that has characterized his management of that immense concern recently induced his father to give him the paper "to have and to hold," &c., on his own account.

The Joint High Commission—Anxiety in England.

[London Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

There is some anxiety felt in England in regard to the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission. The solicitude arises from a distrust lest the demand of the Americans may be too exorbitant. The bold and reckless speeches of such United States Senators as Messrs. Chandler, Howard and Sumner have prompted this feeling. The papers discuss all issues that may arise with the United States, and among others the event of war. They declare that as long as Canada remains faithful to the mother country, the Government will defend it to the last guinea. To judge from public opinion at the present time, it would be safe to say that England will grant no moral indemnification for her conduct towards the United States during the rebellion. There is, however, a genuine disposition to make all honorable reparation for the actual wrongs that may have been committed. Notwithstanding such men as Mr. Disraeli would pleasantly entertain Americans with cheap and harmless wit upon their manners and customs and sneer at their statesmen, the mass of the English people are friendly. Successes excidences of this friendliness in the theater. Should the actor make a hit at the expense of some European power, in order to tickle the national vanity, it immediately calls forth vociferous cheering from the galleries, and clapping of hands from the pit. But let him make a like reference to the United States, and there is a dignified silence, disturbed, perhaps, by a few hisses. One sees evidences of the same spirit in the speeches of the public men of the Liberal party. It is of the greatest importance that the two great English-speaking peoples should be at perfect peace with one another, and it is the prayer of every true Englishman that such a peace may be made lasting by the Commission now assembled in Washington.

Is Electricity Produced by the Living Human Body?

In the London *Spiritualist*, of February 15, are some remarks by Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, the well known electrician, on the supposed production of electricity by the living human body. He says the sparks produced by combing the hair, by drawing off silk stockings, or by rubbing the feet on a carpet, are illustrations of frictional electricity, which in no way depend on vitality, but are due solely to proper conditions in the substances rubbed together and in the atmosphere. He then comments on another form of supposed bodily electrification, which has led many people to suppose that the brain was an electrical battery sending electricity through the nerves to contract the muscles, and which is produced as follows: The two terminals of a very sensitive galvanometer are connected each with a separate basin of water. If the hands be then placed one in each basin, on squeezing one hand violently a positive current is almost always found to flow from that hand through the galvanometer to the other hand which is not compressed.

While experimenting night after night on this subject in 1854, Mr. Varley found that, after squeezing the hand, opening the clenched fist produced a momentary increase of power instead of a decrease; and when the wrist was from the outset, the power was less than one-fourth as strong as when it was from the northeast. The former wind was found to be slightly negative to the earth; the latter was invariably powerfully electro-positive. On trying to exhibit these currents on one occasion, and finding them to be very weak, Mr. Varley washed his hands thoroughly in water containing a little liquid ammonia, in order to decompose the grease in the pores of the skin. The result was a diminution instead of an increase of the power. On washing his hands, however, with very weak nitric acid, and afterwards with water, he obtained more power on squeezing his hands than he had ever found, even during the most persistent East wind. This led to an explanation of the phenomenon as one due to chemical action, namely, the art of squeezing the one hand violently forcing some perspiration out of the pores. By dipping the hand in a solution of ammonia, and then either in one of nitric acid, and then washing both in water, squeezing either hand produced a current in the same direction; and when both hands were placed in the water and a little acid dropped on one of them, a current was instantly generated without any muscular exertion. Mr. Varley finds in evidence that electricity exists in or about the human body, either as a source of motive power or otherwise; and would explain all the feeble electricity which has been obtained from the muscles as due to different chemical conditions of the parts of the muscle itself.

Cotton Under Free Labor.

Noting the fact that the last cotton crop is likely to prove larger than generally supposed, amounting to at least 4,300,000 bales, which is in excess of any crop ever raised by slave labor except that of 1859-60, which reached 4,675,770 bales, the Chicago *Tribune* remarks: "We look far more to the prosperity of industry at the South than to the legislation of Congress for the building up of a state of public feeling favorable to the advancement of the negro in social rights and equality of privileges. He has now all that the law can confer, viz: equality of legal rights, together with the ballot and the right to hold office. The rest depends on opinion and custom, which are principally controlled by pecuniary interest. If free black laborer develops into the successful cotton raiser, his wages will form the measure of his growing freedom, and it will not be many years before he will be found owning his plantation, directing heavy operations in capital and employing white labor. The road to the negro's social equality lies through the support of free work and his ability to give direction to the labor of others."

Protection Against Railroad Mismanagement.

The bill introduced in the State Senate of New York by Senator Hardenbergh on the 20th ult., proposes to create a "Board of Commissioners of Railroads and Control of Railroad Companies," and appoints as such Board Amasa J. Parker, Lucius Robinson, Henry Martin, George Geddes, and Horace Greeley. The Commissioners are authorized to examine the accounts of all railroad companies, supervise the issue of bonds and prevent unnecessary or illegal issues. They are also empowered to regulate passenger and freight rates where extortion is practiced, and where there is flagrant corruption they may seize on the railroad and appoint agents to conduct it in the interest of the public and shareholders. Contracts for sums above $10,000 are to be made only with the sanction of the Commissioners. The railroad companies are to pay a percentage to defray the expenses of the Board.

A curious festival took place in India on the 21st of January. It began with a morning service at the Maudvi near church-of Keshub, Chunder Sen, and was marred by an incident of painful interest. With a view to healing the long-standing schism between the conservative and the progressive sections of the Brahmo Somaj, the pulpit had been offered on this occasion to the aged leader of the conservatives, Debendro Nath Tagore. Unfortunately, he showed himself unequal to the position, and after speaking for some time under much constraint, he suddenly departed from the subject of his sermon, and fell to vilifying Christ and Christianity in the most intemperate language, and to upbraiding Keshub "for his supposed Christian tendencies." Had it been any other speaker, he would have been immediately checked then and there, for it is a standing rule of the Somaj that "no sect shall be vilified, ridiculed or hated;" but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the congregation thought it sufficient to send in a written protest afterward, vindicating their principles. But the infamous pain which the conduct of Baboo Debendro Nath caused them at the very opening of what should be a day of joy, seems to have been overpaid by the subsequent results of their own calm and generous control.

Hundreds of Brahmos had assembled from different parts of the country, "to bear witness unto the Truth," as they rose, their attention was caught with the words of a stirring hymn composed for the occasion, and in the afternoon the annual procession took place, from Keshub's house to the *Mandir*. Before starting, they assembled in the courtyard, and prayed for unity, humility, and with fervent faith. Long did they stand there singing and praying, with a vast concourse of people around them pressed them on every side." At last they moved off, the whole procession apparently numbering two or three thousand, all dressed in white. They carried white flags, which bore these inscriptions in Sanskrit: "One only without a second," "Truth will triumph," "Only Divine grace availeth," "East and West." The last motto bearing reference to the sympathy evoked here by Keshub's visit, "and the union of England and India in the bonds of love."

As they walked, they sang in chorus their new missionary hymn, "O hasten to the Father's Temple of Grace!" "In the midst of this band, prominent by the peculiar dignity of his bearing, walked slowly Keshub Chunder Sen, barefooted and bareheaded, his face beaming with radiance; while beside him were the other nine Brahmo missionaries, some of whom had lately returned from Europe and trying labors. When they reached the *Mandir*, it was already so full that it was with difficulty that Keshub could reach the pulpit. While the service, described as very impressive, proceeded within, hundreds who were obliged to remain outside gave utterance to their enthusiasm in hymns.

The family of Captain John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, are now living near Prohnerville, Humboldt county, California, having moved thither a year ago from Tehama county, to which they emigrated during the war. Mrs. Brown is living with her only surviving son, Salmon, who is a sheep farmer; her daughters Sarah and Ellen are with her; her health is poor, as is that of Miss Sarah. Anne, who was with her father at Harper's Ferry, is married in California, and has a child—a daughter. The family have not been very prosperous in California. Two of Captain Brown's sons by his first marriage live in Ohio with their families—John and Jason, the latter near Orwell City in Pennsylvania, and Ruth, Mrs. Thompson, still lives in North Elba, we believe.

A LARGE trade is reported to have already grown up between St. Paul and Northwestern British America, or Manitoba, leading to the establishment of a regular line of communication, by stage and river navigation. One route is by way of St. Cloud, and the other by Benton—both meeting at Fort Abercrombie, and connecting with the new steamer Selkirk, which will run on Red river. Passengers will be carried from St. Paul to Lake Winnipeg in seven days, which shortens the trip a full month compared with the old style of doing things. The Hudson Bay Company have a steamer already on the river, which will be engaged during the season, so that there is likely to be an active competition.

THE New York *Citizen* in an article eulogistic of Gen. Pleasanton says: "There is a strong movement under way in favor of making him Secretary of the Treasury; many of the large moneyed institutions and business men of the country are in favor of this, on the ground that the longer would be the incumbency, with respect to the good sense of the official who has alone found out that in this country the Government and the people are one and the same, and that whatever discourages or injures the former, injures and weakens the latter."

Danger Ahead.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and alterative should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organs, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. The object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of the appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the cranial aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

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Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, 600 sorts,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
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MANY ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES.
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ROSES, PIQUETS, BUDS,
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FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
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Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
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Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
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Spring Empress Cloths.
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All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tambowred Lace Curtains.
Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods,
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I take pleasure in announcing that to accommodate my increasing business, I have annexed to my former Salesroom, the spacious room adjoining, formerly known as McClintock's Carpet Hall, which increases my Storeroom to more than double its former capacity. Our improvements are so nearly finished and so many of our New Goods Opened that our customers and friends are welcome at any time. We have fixed upon WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, for a Special
OPENING
Sale of Ladies' and Children's Walking Dresses, Linen and Merino Underwear, Fine Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Piques and Satin Stripes; Gloves, Hosiery and Parasols. New Styles of Trimmings, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Shetland Shawls, Scarfs and Sashes. New Spring Styles of Ribbons, Flowers and Hats.
A cordial invitation extended to all.
F. H. EATON,
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

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PILE REMEDY.
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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, 1871.

On Saturday afternoon the Treasury Department announced another reduction of $11,011,261 on the principal of the Public Debt since March 1st. The reduction, at the same time, on the annual interest charge upon the debt, is equal to $515,537 per cent. per annum. The Treasury holds $106,097,500 in gold, which by its gold circulation is only $20,261,460, and $1,070,900 of this was canceled at New York by custom-tons, after the report was made up. The subscriptions to the new loan now amount to $50,620,000. They will probably reach $200,000,000 in advance of the date and readiness of the bonds in May, and there will be a further reduction in the interest charge of $2,000,000 per annum. The following table follows the progress of reduction in the principal, and relief to the interest of the debt of the United States since 1865. In the four years of the Johnson administration the principal was paid off to the amount of $264,598,271. The interest charge was relieved in the same year by these payments and by funding the 7-30 Treasury paper, to the extent of $25,142,550 per annum. In the two years of the present Administration the principal has been reduced by $223,083,674, and through these payments the interest charge upon the debt has been further relieved to the extent of $12,052,998. The whole reduction of principal in less than six years is $487,679,044—equal to about one-fifth of the original maximum—and the whole relief to the yearly burdens of interest is $37,495,499 per annum—equal to about one-fourth the annual burden at the close of the war. The Secretary now proposes by refunding $1,500,000,000 of the six per cent. debt, to bring further relief to the interest charge equal to $28,500,000 per annum. And he also holds in reserve the cash means of paying off any further purchase or redemption another $100,000,000 at a saving of $6,000,000 per annum.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111½	111½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
6-20s	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6-20s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111½
Union Pacific Railroad	83
Central Pacific Railroad	95
Currency Paclfics	115½

—The Treasury schedule of gold sales and bond purchasers for the month of April is as follows:

GOLD SALES.

April 6, Thursday	$2,000,000
April 13, Thursday	2,000,000
April 20, Thursday	2,000,000
April 27, Thursday	2,000,000
Total	$8,000,000

BOND PURCHASES.

April 5, Wednesday	$2,000,000
April 12, Wednesday	2,000,000
April 19, Wednesday	2,000,000
April 26, Wednesday	2,000,000
Total	$10,000,000

The above schedule was a disappointment to Wall street, its expectations having been raised by reports which we have had occasion from time to time to the effect that the Secretary would during April sell from fifteen to twenty millions of gold and reinvest the proceeds in bonds.

—The Missouri *Republican* of Monday says: The money markets of the West, with the exception of Chicago, have in no manner recovered during the last week from the dullness that has prevailed since the first of March; while the activity at the exceptional point has been wholly due to the settlement of options by speculators in grain, etc., and as these settlements, if we may credit the assertion of Chicago financial writers, have employed so much currency as to seriously inconvenience banks, if not to place them in danger should a call be made by the comptroller of currency for statements of condition on first March (and nearly all the banks at Chicago are "national"), it is obvious that stocks in that city are being largely carried by home operators, and that New York has refused its customary aid. Nor is this proposition disproved by the case of the money market at other points in the West, or the existence of a similar condition in the money markets in the East. Business is not active is wholly due to the irresolution of holders of produce and provisions, coupled with the tenacity of the producers of cotton and their determination to hold their stocks to the last possible moment, in hopes that the market may be more at least to values that will cover the cost of production. Influenced by this determination, even more than by the lack of funds, the South buys sparingly, from "hand to mouth," and slight concessions in values are not sufficient to increase consumption, while speculative buyers for export, dreading a break in prices when stocks can no longer be carried, refuse to share the venture with present holders.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 4, 1871.	9:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:40 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96½	96½	96½	96	95½	96	96½
Do. Scrip	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92	92½
Erie	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Reading	104½	105¼	105½	106¼	106¼	107	108
Lake Shore	100½	100	100	100	100	100½	101¼
Harlem			128		127½		
Mich. Cent.			134½		134½		
Illinois Cent.			134½		134½		
N. J. Central			97½				
Cleve. & Pitts.	113½	113½	113½	113½	114	113½	
C. & N. W.	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	
Do. pref.	90	90½	90½	90	90½	90½	90½
Fd. Wayne			90				
Do. pref.			98		97½		
Fort Wayne	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Ohio & Miss.	45¾	46	45¾	46½	46	46½	46¾
Chic. & Alton			140				
Do. pref.			160		160		
Ft. Pavilion	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	
Do. pref.	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	
Rock Island	113	113½	113½	114	114	114	114½
R. I. & Pitts.			87½		87½		
Canton					57		
W. U. Tel.					37		
Quicksilver					27		
Pacific Mail	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Adams Ex.			47		47		
Wells F. Ex.			41		41		
American Ex.			49		49		
U. S. Ex.			77		77		
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	43½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	54

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 4, 1871.

REMARKS—We have but little that is new to give the reader to-day in regard to the markets. Prices for all articles, whether manufactured or imported, have undergone little or no change. The influx of dealers from the rural districts and the regions round about the city is unusually large for so early a period in the season, and their purchases, added to the regular city custom, swells the volume of sales and makes business brisk and lively. Stocks are ample, and no purchaser can fail to find just what he wants, cheap and upon the most liberal terms. First-class houses use the columns of the COMMERCIAL, to which we refer our readers. The local market is well supplied.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $4@5 for choice ₱ barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₱ bbl. Dried are increasing, being 12@ bbls.

ASHES—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; in kegs and firkins 20@30c ₱ gal.

BAGS—Soda Ash, refined, 25 ₱ cent., 3½@4c; common, 48 ₱ cent., 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 32@33c per lb; inferior to common 20@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ lbl.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small lots at $1 90@2 ₱ bushel.

BAKING POWDER—Sales of 1 dozen, ₱ doz, $1 75; 5-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

BACON AND PORK PACKAGES—Prices firm and unchanged, with a fair trade reported. We quote: shoulders, plain, 9½@9¾c; sugar cured do, 10½@10¾c; sides, ribbed, 11¾c; clear do 12½c; breakfast bacon, 13@15½c; sugar cured hams, 15½@16c. Dried beef, 19@19½c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12¾@13c; buckets, 14c; keg, 15@16c. Mess pork, $22 00 ₱ bbl. Country 10@11c.

CHEESE—The supply continues light, below the demand, and prices are as follows by the following figures: New York Goshen, 16@19½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½@ 18½c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½ @16½c ₱ lb. Receipts light.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $6 75.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₱ bbl at $3 25; 98@100 ₱ bushel.

CHAMPAGNES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $7@8 less.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 19c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 18c; stearine 19@20 ₱ lb.

COAL—The supply of anthracite is light, as is the demand. We are reported sales by the car load at $6@6 50 ₱ ton.

COKE—There is a better demand and we are reported sales: Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₱ barrel. Beeson's Phoenix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9@9½c; halves 13@13c; mixed lots 10@10½c. Apples—quarters 6@7½c; sliced 8½@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply has fallen off, and prices are rather more firm at 19@20c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12c ₱ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 12c; layer raisins $2 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales in the loose feathers No. 1 80c ₱ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—Receipts have increased since our last, being 1,100 barrels against 605. We are reported an active trade, with sales at the following figures: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $8 10; in sacks $7 50; Fan Handle, (South-ern amber) in barrels $7 60, in sacks $7 10; Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 90. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ₱ bbl; sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₱ bbl; sacks $7 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Receipts as follows: Oats 1,234 sacks; rye 766 sacks; barley 323 sacks; corn 126 sacks; wheat 658 sacks. Prices are firmer, but no higher. We quote wheat—red winter at $1 40@1 43@1 45; white $1 50@1 55@1 60, nothing of choice article will command the latter figures. Oats held firmly, with sales on wharf and from depot at 55@57c; store rates, small way, 59@60c. Corn—steady and unchanged; sales of car on wharf and depot at at 36@36½c, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye—firm but inactive; we note sales at $1 05@1 06 ₱ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₱ bush.

GROCERIES—There has been a slight decline in strictly prime and prime coffees, all other grades continuing to rule firmly. We quote: Rio—prime 19½c; good 18½c; fair 18c. Porto Rico—Choice 13½c; prime 12½c; good 12c; fair 11½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14c. Refined sugars active at an advance of ¼c; A 12½c; B 12¼c; extra C 12¼c; C Yellow 12@12½c; Coffee 12½@12¾c.

Syrups—H and E 72c; white honey 65c; sugar-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@ 17c; fair 16c; ordinary 15c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades 75@90c. G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Gofong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Wagon at $14 00@19 00 ₱ ton; wharf, baled, $14 00@16 00.

HOPS—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 22@24c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green salted hides (all weights) 14¾@14¾c; green butchers fcow and steer) 7½c; green salted lip hide 16; do calf 16@18c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@ 21c.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 2@3½c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

LIME—We are reported sales Cleveland white at $1 25 ₱ bbl.; Eastern $1 10.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 08@1 10, No. 2 90@ 95c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—There is an active demand for choice middlings at $22 00 ₱ ton; coarse $21 00@ $21 75; shorts, $1 50; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85 per bushel.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Regular sales are made as follows: New Orleans 60@65c; Muscovado 55@58c per pound.

ONIONS—Yellow onions have advanced to $7 00@8 00 per bushel; old dull sale at $4 00@4 50 per barrel. Potatoes—Peach Blows lower at $1 28 per bushel; Jersey sweets firm $6 00@7 00 per barrel.

PEANUTS—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

RYE FLOUR—There is a better demand, and prices are higher. We quote barrels and sacks at at $6 50.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 per dozen.

RICE—There is a fair demand for rags at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales by the car load at $2 65@2 70 for the SEEDS—Just now there is an active demand for clover and timothy seeds; and prices are firm. We quote clover at $7 00@8 50; timothy $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $2 00@2 20.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $8 75 per box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all descriptions active, we hear proposals by No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; bulk sold 3½c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—Are about "played out," and are dull sale at 50@55c ₱ bushel.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3 2 hoops, $8 50. Keelers $7 50; P

THE VERY LATEST.

REVOLUTION.

Another Victory for the Goverment

The Communist Army Destroyed.

Many Thousand Prisoners Captured.

Gen. Vinoy to Enter Paris To-day or To-morrow.

Order Restored at Marseilles.

Insurgent Redoubt at Chatillon Captured, with 2,000 Prisoners.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—A circular issued to-day by Picard to the Prefects of Departments announces a victory for the assemblists in the conflict before Paris. A redoubt at Chatillon held by the insurgents was captured this morning by the forces of the Government, with 2,000 prisoners, including General Henry. General Duval was shot. No fighting occurred to-day on any other part of the line. The troops are becoming more than ever exasperated at the resistance shown by the insurgents.

A dispatch from Marseilles says order has been restored, and that the troops have enforced the town.

The Communists Claim a Victory on Monday.

PARIS, April 4.—The Communal delegation from the first arrondissement of Paris have announced to the people to unite and repel the common danger. The *Cri du Peuple* announces that the Nationals have maintained the positions which they conquered yesterday at Le Bas, Mondon, Rangueval and before fort D'Issy. The Communal elections have been postponed. General Cluseret has been appointed to the charge of the Ministry of War, and Rauchat and Gerome to offices of delegates to the Ministry of Justice. The Communists claim to have won a victory yesterday.

The Communist Army Destroyed.

Special to the World.)

VERSAILLES, April 4.—To-day the Government troops again completely defeated the insurgent communists, taking many thousand prisoners and all their artillery, and destroying the army. General Vinoy's troops enter Paris to-morrow or Thursday.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Neely, member for Lincoln, gave notice that on the 2d of May he should move for the reduction of trans-Atlantic postage to one penny.- Viscount Enfield, under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said the government was informed as to the progress of negotiations in the peace conference at Brussels, but declined to give any information on the subject. After brief debate upon matters of local interest, the House adjourned for the Easter holidays until the 17th inst.

None of the Indemnity Paid.

BERLIN, April 4.—It is positively denied that the French have as yet paid anything of the indemnity accorded to Germany by the preliminary peace convention. It is explicitly stated that on the contrary France in addition still owes forty-eight million francs for provisions of the German troops.

Peace Conference.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—The German and French Plenipotentiaries held another meeting to-day.

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 4.—Returns to the *Palladium* office from the entire State give English for Governor a plurality of twenty-two votes over Jewell, with about a thirty thousand scattering. It is quite possible the election may devolve upon the Legislature. The above result has been arrived at by careful computation, and there is little doubt of its correctness, though a difficult result is obtained in other parts of the State. The Senate stands thirteen Republicans, eight Democrats, and the Republicans have a majority of about fifteen in the House. Kellogg, for Congress, has a majority of forty-nine.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Republicans of Jacksonville, Ill., elected their entire ticket for municipal officers yesterday by an average majority of three hundred. The majority for Col. McFadden, Republican, for Mayor, of Quincy, Illinois is 152. The balance of the ticket is about the same.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, April 4.—James Burt, Republican, was elected Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday, by 227 majority. The Republicans also elect four out of five Aldermen. The balance of the ticket is Democratic. The Republicans have also carried the county election on Saturday by majorities varying from 150 to 625, and at the city election in Council Bluffs yesterday the Republicans elected most of their ticket, including Mayor, over the independent candidate.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The election to-day passed off quietly. The returns are very meagre. Five precincts from wards in different parts of the city give Joseph Brown, Democrat, for Mayor, 319 majority. The Democrats claim the county by 2,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The Third ward gives Standard, Republican, for Mayor, 1,064; Brown, 721; Second ward, Standard, 1,064, Brown, 727; Twelfth ward, Brown, 881, Standard, 551; Fifteenth ward precincts give Brown a majority of 1,194. In addition to this the Democrats claim over 1,200 majority for Brown in the Sixteenth ward. The entire Democratic ticket seems to be elected by over 2,000 majority. The Democrats are very jubilant.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—At the city election to-day unusual interest was manifested. A. Harrison Ludington, on the citizens' ticket, was elected Mayor by a thousand majority: Hans Brebel, Treasurer, on the same ticket, by a five hundred majority; E. G. Ryan, City Attorney, and Jeremiah Quinn, Comptroller, run on both tickets. James O'Mallory was re-elected Judge of the Municipal Court for six years. Returns from the State indicate Wm. P. Lyon's election as Judge Paine's successor for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

LACROSSE, Wis, April 4.—The people's ticket was elected to-day by one hundred majority. Alex. McMiller, Republican is elected Mayor.

CHICAGO, April 4.—After a sharp contest to-day at Madison, Wis., the Republicans elected Dr. Bowen, their candidate for Mayor, by fifty majority. The Democrats elected the balance of the ticket.

NEW YORK.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 4.—The Republicans elected the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to-day by 950 majority, being a gain of over 600.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, April 4.—At the city election here to-day there were Republican, Democratic and Labor Reform tickets in the field. The Republicans probably elected the Mayor by a small majority. The remainder of the ticket is about evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—The Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., April 4.—On the California coast the barometer is still slowly falling, with southeast winds, and rain. Stationary pressure and temperature are reported from the Rocky Mountain stations. The low barometer central on Monday evening over Lake Ontario has moved to the south, and brisk, raw and cold winds have attended its course. A very rapid rise in the barometer occurred last night from Louisiana to Pennsylvania, and clear weather generally prevailed south and west of the latter State, with brisk winds on the lower lakes and at points in the middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear or partially cloudy weather, with gentle winds as possible for Wednesday from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A few days since, in Moultrie county, Ill., a lad named Fleming, while riding a horse across a stream, and having the halter tied around his waist, was thrown by the horse becoming frightened, and dragged in that way over three miles, until the poor lad was completely torn to pieces.

A man named Dakins, residing at Stone Fort, Sumner county, Ill., on or about March 25, under a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife and five children, and then committed suicide.

At Houghton, Wis., Monday morning at about one o'clock, Dr. Belden shot and instantly killed a man named Thomas Oleson. They had been drinking together in Belden's office, and the latter before killed a man in a drunken quarrel, but escaped punishment. He is in jail.

The State Medical Society of Ohio met in Cincinnati yesterday, Dr. Reasin, the President, presiding. Several interesting papers were read. The State Medical Society of Kentucky also met yesterday in Covington. A banquet was given to the two societies by the local members of the profession, and was largely attended.

The steamship Russia, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

RESUMPTION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Creswell to-day ordered the resumption of the postal service on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

THE REPORT NOT COMPLETED.

The San Domingo Commissioners met this evening, on the expectation of finishing and signing their report, but various matters of detail consumed the time, and at least one more session will be held before it can be completed. It is, therefore, not certain that the report will be made to the President and be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. Several Republican Senators have prepared speeches against annexation, which, if possible, they will deliver upon the reception of the report of the Commission, with a view of securing immediate adverse action on the project.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made during the third session of the Forty-first Congress amount to $174,485,962.

NO MORE LONG SPEECHES.

A large number of members of the House will be disappointed in making remarks on the bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment. At least one-half of those already delivered were read from manuscript. An opportunity will be afforded to-morrow for brief speeches of ten minutes' duration, of which opportunity many will avail themselves. A final vote will probably not be reached until Friday. It is now certain the bill cannot be passed without material alterations.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1871.

COME TO GRIEF.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Co-operative Distribution Gift swindle was siezed this evening by the police. There was not one prize in the wheel, which contained three barrels of blank tickets.

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning a coal train was backing down the Harlem railroad, and struck a Grand Army of the Republic excursion train employed in the yards, turning over him. His right arm was severed from his body, his legs crushed and he was otherwise seriously injured. Lt. Hamilton dressed his injuries and he was taken to the Soldiers' Home.

General Wm. J. Palmer, of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, has returned from Europe, where his mission on behalf of that road has been most successful. He is at present in Philadelphia.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y. April 4.—Cattle—Receipts so far 156 cars, which added to the 85 on hand over, makes 241 cars against 226 the same day last week; drift sales 6 to 7 head; Illinois steers, average weight 1,275 lbs at $6 75; 17 1,258 12 Missouri, 1,186 to 1,257 lbs at $6 62@6 75; Canada 1,091 lbs, $6 85, and 12 Canada cows, 1,040 lbs, $6. Sheep—Receipts 10 cars; market not reopened. Hogs nominal; no sales.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 4.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 93 head; market inactive; sales of choice 1,200 extra at $7@7 25; first quality $6@6 50; second quality $5@5 50; third quality $3@4 00. Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,600 head; sales in lots at $4@5 00; extra $6@6 50. Veal calves $5@10 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Carpets—Henry McMullin.
Groceries—Samuel H. Baird.
Architectural Draughtsman Wanted—Geo. C. Mossman.
House for Sale—C. H. Love.
Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Drug Store for Sale—R. F. Sellers & Co.
Proposals for Coal and Wood—C. H. Hoyt.
Land to Exchange—Box D., this office.
Girl Wanted—97 Roberts street.
Administrator's Notice—Thos. Penney.
Removed—Pennsylvania Iron Works.
Boarding—32 Seventh avenue.
Coffee Roaster Wanted—132 Second avenue.
Tolmbo's Varieties Theater.
Opera House—The Good Fight.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Neck and Neck.
Library Hall—Mendelssohn Quintette Club, April 6 and 7.
Masonic Hall—Two-Headed Girl Combination.
Hornuth's Superior Extracts.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Groceries—Dilworth, Hacker & Co.
Cream Ale—Campbell, Brown & Co.
Roofing Slate—W. Alexander & Griffith.
Removal—J. G. Backofen & Son.
Dry Goods—Campbell, Thomson & Wrise.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Trees—James Irwin.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Patent Friction Gearing—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Pianos and Organs—C. H. Love.
Residence for Sale—S. Hamilton & Co.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Manganese—Pittsburgh Manganese Co.
Belt—Butler Belting Works, 16 Courtland street, New York.
Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 4, 1871.

Barley & Co., Hamburg, New York.
Gottlieb, H., Cleveland, O.
Hensley & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.
McCullough, J. D., Bloomington, Ill.
Oehlermann & Co., E., New York.
Stillwagon, J. D., Connellsville, Pa.
Shook, Jacob, Leetsdale, Pa.
Vanderhoof & Beatty, New York.

CITY MATTERS.

The Genuine

Two headed vocalist at Masonic Hall only, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Returns for the Month of March in the Twenty-Second District.

Following is an abstract of the collections made in the Twenty-second District by Collector T. W. Davis, as shown by the books at his office:

Spirits	$29,070 25
Tobacco	25,412 28
Fermented liquors	10,264 25
Banks and bankers	4,862 14
Sales	143 25
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	793 02
Income	9,439 73
Legacies	269 09
Successions	18 00
Articles in schedule A	2 00
Gas	5,797 17
Not otherwise provided for	250 00
Total penalties	1,348 09
Total	$99,090 08

Beauty Brides; or, the Secret of the Wishing Bone.

In another column will be found a splendid serial, with the above very taking title, which is begun this week in that excellent and popular family paper, *Saturday Night*.

As will be seen by the title, this story is founded on one of the many ancient and quaint Irish legends, which we are all familiar with from our childhood, and that of the Fairies and the Wishing Wells, and the author has succeeded in producing (if we may judge by the opening chapters) a most attractive and thrilling romance.

Beauty Brides can be read with pleasure by all old and young alike, and cannot fail to be immensely popular among all who are fond of a good, sterling romance.

We must call the attention of our readers to the fact that this paper is not to be found in stores. *Saturday Night*, the best family paper ever published, and which, from its large circulation, is a splendid medium in its columns which could in the slightest offend the political or religious belief of any one, is pre-eminently *the paper* for every home in the land.

New Arrival.

We call the attention of those wishing to make spring purchases of gentlemen's furnishing goods to the new, large and elegant assortment now being received by Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 66 Fifth avenue. Their stock consists of everything in the novelty line, and is as complete as the market affords. They also make a specialty of manufacturing and keeping always in stock the celebrated "Star Shirt," which, no doubt, will be duly appreciated by every one who has worn it before. Strangers visiting their Merchant Tailoring Department can be found a complete line of Diagonals, English, French and Belgian Cloakings, Beavers, Meltons, &c., &c. Their stock, consisting of Imported Goods only, is, no doubt, one of the choicest to be found in the city. Give them a call and be convinced, at their new store in Carr's Building, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

AN application was made yesterday to have Michael Daly, who was arrested by Constable Brown on Allegheny Commons, released on bail. The Commissioner had fixed the bail at $1,000, and Daly was not able to give it at the time was committed. His father-in-law appeared yesterday and was offered as security for his appearance, but the District Attorney objected on the ground that he was not a sufficient bondsman. It, however, the Commissioner thinks it is, and accepts the bail, the District Attorney cannot prevent the discharge of Daly.

THE Duquesne Savings Bank pays interest upon all small deposits. tf

ABEL'S GOLDEN CRESCENT is the *par excellence* of perfection as a hair oil. Druggists sell it.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

CHIEF CLARK left last evening for Harrisburg for the purpose of securing the guns for the use of Hampton's battery, which is still forward at Mexico. The members of Hampton's battery, we learn, have secured a large armory at the Point for one thousand dollars.

GEORGE MASBAUGH appeared before the Mayor yesterday, made information against Robert Taylor for larceny, alleging that he took a buck saw from Sterling's valued at eighty dollars, which was standing in front of his house. Chief Clark, last evening, found the wagon in a livery stable in the Second ward, and charged with the offence, and drunk at the time, and wishing to take a ride, appropriated the wagon to his own use for the time being, and left it on Sunday evening at the livery stable. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Control—Reports of Committees—Corporal Punishment Restored in the Public Schools by a Vote of 25 to 7—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council chamber. The meeting was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President, Rev. Joseph King, who made the opening prayer.

The roll was then called, when the following members were answered to their names:

Messrs. Brahm, Barker, Beckert, Brown, Boland, Blakely, Benney, Dunlap, Dennison, Eaton, Francis, Hobson, Hemphill, Harper, Hutchinson, Kaiser, Kaneer, Miller, Moeser, McRoberts, McCance, McConnell, Pitcairn, Popp, Sutton, Sloan, Trimble, White, and President King —25.

Nays—Messrs. Beckert, Dennison, Kaneer, McClintock, Parke, Sprague, and Torrence—7.

The Secretary reported that the pay-roll for the past month was $7,360. The total enrollment in all the schools was 6,700, and the average attendance 5,635. The balance on hand in the bank was $2,946 11.

There being no other business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK, No. 64 Fourth avenue. Money deposited this week will draw interest from April 1st. tf

USE ABEL'S FLORAL OIL. Druggists sell it.

Monuments.

M. Muldoon & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, manufacturers and direct importers of Italian Marble and Red Scotch Granite Monuments, Tablets, &c. Mr. Oscar B. Lamplin, representing this long established and reliable firm, is now in the city, at St. Clair Hotel, and will take pleasure in showing his many designs to any of our citizens who desire to see them. He will also receive orders for all kinds of Statuary and Monuments in Marble, Red Scotch, Quincy (Gray) Granite. The work is executed at their workshop and studio at Carrara, Italy, by eminent sculptors, which enables this firm to offer the same at less prices than the same class of work can be bought anywhere else in America. Quincy Granite Curbing furnished at reasonable rates.

Out Meal Cakes.

To those of sedentary habits, the use of oat meal prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated; and where it has been used by such persons, its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food, to some shape or other.

Electrical Locals.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—The wonderful development and application of that wonderful something called Electricity, is constantly astonishing the scientific world. From the time that Franklin drew lightning from the clouds, and Morse harnessed it's ness of thought itself, there has been no discovery of its universal and astonishing powers of such vast interest to humanity, as that of curing diseases. Scientific men of Europe have been laboring for a century to discover its therapeutic powers, and they have accomplished very much, but the grand law of its action upon organized being has been recently discovered. And how the most obstinate diseases that have for years withstood all systems of medicines yields to its gentle yet potent influence.

Dr. G. A. Sprecher, Electrical Therapeutist, can be consulted free at any hour between 9 and 6. His immense success is his best recommendation.

RATIONALE OF ELECTROPATHY.—The brain is the great electrical reservoir of the body, and furnishes electricity to all its various organs, without which not one of its functions could be performed. Every nerve, however small, is a perfect magnet, and in health impresses on it the positive and negative forces alike in equilibrium.

It is a well authenticated fact that the nervous fluid and galvanism are identical. Galvanism stimulates organic action, and is at the same time the most powerful decomposing agent known in chemistry. All matter in the human system, which creates disease, is foreign to the organism, and must be eliminated before health can be reestablished. Electricity cures diseases by increasing the vital force, at the same time acting mechanically on the diseased matter by decomposing and attracting it to the poles of the battery.

Dr. G. A. Sprecher, Electropathist, 299 Penn street, is creating a furore in removing the most obstinate chronic diseases by the use of this grand agent.

One very important feature of the treatment of diseases by electricity is that no time is lost in experimenting with the disease. By means of our system of electrical diagnosis, the true character of the true condition is at once obtained, determining with unerring precision the locality and nature of the disease, and indicating the true line of the treatment to be pursued. We invite the attention of medical gentlemen and others to this fact, which is bound to produce another revolution in the present system of guess work and surmising. Dr. Sprecher, 299 Penn street, will does daily demonstrate the truth of this statement.

TO PHYSICIANS.—Electricity, like air, light, heat, and all other hygienic agencies, belong alike to all schools of medical practice, and is fully indorsed and recommended by the most progressive and scientific men of all schools of the present day. Our experience has taught that its application by the general practitioner is impracticable for the want of time.

1st. To become familiar with the various modifications of the electrical forces and the necessary apparatus to produce them.

2d. To gain familiarity with the relation of these varied currents with organic life, and the best method of manipulating them into the treatment of diseases.

3d. To keep the necessary batteries and apparatus in proper order for constant and unremitted use.

4th. Time for the labor necessary to give thorough and effective treatment.

The successes of Medical Electricity, therefore, must be made a specialty. Physicians who prescribe Electrical baths or special electrical applications for their patients will be treated with due consideration and their prescriptions carefully and strictly followed.

Dr. G. A. SPRECHER, Medical Electropathist, No. 299 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A BEAUTIFUL THEORY.—When we take into consideration that we are constituted electrical beings, each nerve a magnet governed by the universal laws of electricity, and fully understand the nature of the positive and negative forces, and that all organs, operations and changes of the body are under the control of these laws, we have a foundation upon which to establish a theory of disease and rationale of cure that will bear the closest investigation, and the more thoroughly it is examined in our childhood, the beautiful they will appear.

Dr. G. A. Sprecher, Medical Electropathist, of 299 Penn street, is demonstrating the wondrous fitness of such a theory in curing hundreds of our best citizens by the use of electricity alone.

Napoleon once said, "I know no criterion but success." The recent wonderful success of the electrical treatment upon those diseases that are the no less miraculous cure of General Kilpatrick, the Spokesman in the Senate, pronounced in full unity of *Saturday Night*, the best family paper ever published, and which, from its large circulation, is a splendid medium in its columns which could in the slightest offend the political or religious belief of any one, is pre-eminently *the paper* for every home in the land.

Great Bargains at S. Hamilton & Co.'s New Music Warerooms.

In pianos, organs, and everything offered at S. Hamilton & Co.s. new music warerooms, 51 Fifth avenue, and it is very conclusive evidence that both the manufacturers and the public appreciate the merits by the fact that they can scarcely get their stock on hand entirely, so great is the demand for them, and their arrangements are such that they will hereafter receive no regular weekly invoices, but will be supplied promptly. They are just in receipt of a most beautiful stock of both pianos and organs, which they are offering at the most tempting inducements as heretofore, and on the same terms. They will not accept any of their instruments in exchange, and make arrangements to allow the rent on the purchase. Every instrument fully warranted. Monthly payments taken; and no higher prices are charged than can be had anywhere else in the city. Special inducements offered to the clergy, churches, through lodges. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, Mozart's old building, Pittsburgh.

The Heart Can be Touched

And man's finer feelings be awakened by the dulcet strains of the Chickering Piano. Call and see the attachment lately introduced into the Mason & Hamlin organs. By the introduction of this novel and ingenious appliance, the Mason & Hamlin organ is as near a human being as any mechanical contrivance can be. Now, what instrument can speak as it does? It speaks, it sings, it laughs, cries, it sighs, it sighs—in fact, through its perfection of its organization, it is capable of reproducing by its tones and vibrations all the different emotions of the human heart. These charming instruments can only be had at Mellor & Hoene's Music Warehouse, 95 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall. Prices low, and every instrument fully warranted. Monthly instalments taken.

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Children's Carriages and Baggies,

Cheap, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

Barnett's Superior Extracts.

Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. w

Good Scrubbing Brushes.

At Thompson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

French Clocks and Mantel Ornaments.

A fine assortment on hand, just received at very reasonable rates, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Good Shoe Brushes.

At Thompson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

Chinaware and Queensware.

A large stock just received from the manufacturer, at very low rates. R. E. Breed & Co.'s, China Palace, 100 Wood street.

An Immense Stock of Chinaware

Of every grade, and at very low prices. Call and examine. R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Dollar Steam Engines.

At Thompson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

Statuary and Glassware.

Beautiful in design, just imported and now on sale, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, No. 100 Wood street.

Brushes Manufactured of

Pure Russian bristles, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

Golden Wedding Rye Whisky.

The attention of the trade is called to the following stock of whisky on sale at the store of Messrs. Struthers, Joseph S. Finch & Co., at 189, 191, 193 and 195 First avenue:

575 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1869.
28 barrels Golden Wedding, July, 1869.
100 barrels Golden Wedding, August, 1869.
125 barrels Golden Wedding, September, 1869.
70 barrels Golden Wedding, October, 1869.
416 barrels Golden Wedding, November, 1869.
785 barrels Golden Wedding, December, 1869.
450 barrels Golden Wedding, January, 1870.
402 barrels Golden Wedding, February, 1870.
388 barrels Golden Wedding, March, 1870.
264 barrels Golden Wedding, April, 1870.
292 barrels Golden Wedding, May, 1870.
295 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1870.
92½ barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1870.
70 barrels Monongahela Rye, April, 1866.

The above brands of goods, of any desired age, can be found at our Branch House,

No. 44 Lombard street,
Baltimore, Md.

And in the hands of our sole agents, to-wit:

H. M. Daly, No. 222 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James R. Smith, Jr., No. 15 State street, New York.

Hunter, Wand & Co., San Francisco, California.

Window Brushes and Feather Brushes.

At Thompson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

Abel's Prize Medal

Vegetable Hair Oils sold by Druggists. Try it.

A Legend of the "Du'ne Matha!"

AN IRISH HOUSEHOLD STORY.

BEAUTY BRIDE;

OR,

The Secret of the Wishing Well!

A TALE OF AN IRISH HOME.

CHAPTER I.

THE MOUNTAIN CABIN.

In the cabin of Mrs. Nolan, on Macnarran Mountain, a fine looking young man had just taken refuge from a terrific storm which was sweeping down the dark mountain and along the distant valley.

Guided by a light which Mrs. Nolan had placed in the window, when she had heard his call for help—for he had lost his way upon the mountain—the handsome young stranger had succeeded in reaching the shelter of this friendly cabin, and was now engaged in talking with Mrs. Nolan, as they sat before the fire that crackled and blazed upon the hearth.

"Mrs. Nolan," said the stranger, in a calm, stern voice, "you may well thank your God here this evening you heard my cry for help? You were weeping bitterly, you came to meet me at the door before your tears were dry—before you could control your voice, that was broken and choked with sobs. Mary Nolan, what caused those tears?"

"Tell me," he urged. "It may be that I shall know how to find some way to comfort and aid you. And you have a right to expect me to do so, if I can, for you have saved my life this night."

She looked at him, as if strangely moved.

"Oh, sir, it's proud and happy you make me when you say that! Little I knew, when I heard the cry of some one lost in the darkness on the mountain side, and opened the door to guide him here to my poor home—little I knew that—"

"You knew you were risking your life," interrupted the stranger, with a slight smile.

"My name is Fowal, Mrs. Nolan," said the gentleman, gravely, as he, too, arose from his easy chair and drew a step nearer to the fire, "and I am not in the habit of speaking of myself, but I will tell you that I am a man of my word. The girl understands me, and knows that I am not to be trifled with. Now, tell me, what is the matter with your daughter?"

"The trouble is here, sir. That is, till my children return."

"Your children?"

"I have a daughter, sir, beside my son."

"Ah, yes! I remember. Little Bridget, was it not? Selay, though—there was another name—some pet name that you used to call her by?"

"Yes, sir. Phil gave her the name, in his love-hood, because she was so pretty. He called her Beauty Bride."

"And is she still beautiful?" asked the stranger, thoughtfully.

"Alas, yes!—and the ready tears sprang once more to the widow's eyes as she gave the answer.

"There it is again. Why do you weep? Come—this time I must know," said the guest, drawing his chair nearer her own.

"Ah, sir, it is because she is so beautiful—that is the very reason of all my trouble."

"What do you mean? Explain!"

"Oh, sir, it was the man that has charge of the estate—till his honor comes back to his own."

"Well, what of him?"

"It began in the old days, sir, when Bride was but a child, and her poor father was alive here in this same cabin with me. 'Handsome Neil,' they used to call him. I was a proud woman the day we were married, and Bride was the picture of her father, only very image of him, as you will see," said the poor woman, turning away the tears that flowed at the memory of her happy past, and then trying to force you with too long a story, my husband, though the kindest soul in the world, was not to be trusted to resist temptation when it came in his path, and he couldn't keep from the drink—and it ruined him. He took to fighting, and getting into debt, as you see it now. And the two rooms at the side of the cabin near the mountain road, we fitted up one for a bit of a store, and Neil got a little stock of goods. Ah, sir, 'twas the shebeen that killed my poor Neil, in the end. When the farmers' wives came down the mountain to get their bits of things for the week or the month, they'd generally have a drop of the crature, a glass of whisky, and my poor Neil always kept the best, which was the worst to serve us."

"And in this way, I suppose, he got into debt and difficulty," said the stranger, as she paused.

"But what had the agent, McCroskey, to do with it?"

"'Twas him lent my poor Neil the money to go on with, sir, when he ran in debt. And at last he came to me, and told me that he must have the money, for my husband was sorely troubled over it in his last hours; and I knew what was to come of it, and I was not leaving. My heart is fairly broken with the trouble, sir!" she added, bursting into a passion of tears, and rocking to and fro upon her chair.

The stranger sat gazing silently into the fire while she gave vent to her grief, and only spoke when she asked her to continue her story.

"Mrs. Nolan," he said, "you can turn us all out on the bare mountain-side to-morrow, if he likes," she answered, "and I wouldn't say a word to him, for that my boy may be tempted by the devil, as my poor father was before him—though, thank God! he is tempted but rarely. And Bride, she is more than all than he; and he's thinking of marrying now—and that a fortune will be lifted by a poor girl to wife. And that black villain will not let me close the shebeen, because it brings him in so much money at the end of each month. And now he has offered Bride for his wife. I daren't tell her, and I daren't tell Phil that he threatens to turn us out of our home at a day's notice, if Bride won't marry him. If the last seven years, there'd be murder done up here in this lonely cabin, some dark night like this, with the howling storm. And Bride, she is a child no more, sir. I have been very miserable! Only yesterday, when I saw her sitting at the door, and that my brain must go with the trouble. It's hard to bear, when one must bear it all alone, and keep a cheerful face before every one but God, who sees and knows that I am crushed and broken by the load of grief I have to bear."

"The tempest is at an end," he said. "I hear the storm-bird on the path below. They must be returning now."

The widow arose, and hurried toward the door. Just as she had opened it, the sound of a tin whistle was heard, and the gentleman started to his feet, as if shocked her hand.

"Sir," he said, turning toward her guest, in an agitated kind of way, "I must introduce you to my daughter and son, for what Irish family of ours can speak as it does? It speaks, it sings, it laughs, cries, it weeps, it sighs—in fact, through its perfection of its organization, it is capable of reproducing by its tones and vibrations all the different emotions of the human heart. These charming instruments can only be had at Mellor & Hoene's Music Warehouse, 95 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall. Prices low, and every instrument fully warranted. Monthly instalments taken.

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